The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 9014 第九千零十四號 光緒十二年十月十三日 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 18TH, 1886. 四拜禮 香港英一十月十八號 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

November 16, PROPONTIS, British steamer, 1,337, Hessley, Saigon 10th November, Rice and Paddy.—ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

November 17, FALKENBURG, German steamer, 9-8, W. Dreyer, Wuhu 11th November, Rice.—MELCHERS & Co.

November 17, FOOKSANG, British steamer, 990, Hogg, Shanghai 14th November, and Swatow 16th, General.—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

November 17, OLYMPIA, German steamer, 783, P. Moller, Newchwang 10th November, and Chefoo 12th, General.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

November 17, KWANG-LEE, Chinese str., 1,508, Andrew, Shanghai 14th November, and Swatow 16th, General.—C. M. S. N. Co.

November 17, NINGPO, British steamer, 761, D'Egville, Shanghai 14th November, General.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

November 17, ORESTES, British steamer, 1,325, Hutchinson, London and Singapore 10th Nov. General.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
17TH NOVEMBER.

Lombardy, British str., for Singapore.
Velox, German str., for Bangkok.

DEPARTURES.

November 17, ELSE, German bg., for Whampoa.
November 17, FRANCISCA, German barque, for Whampoa.
November 17, CATALINA, British bark, for Whampoa.
November 17, TRAVANCORE, British steamer, for Saigon.
November 17, MONGKUT, British str., for Bangkok.
November 17, VELOX, German str., for Bangkok.
November 17, LOMBARDY, British str., for Bombay.
November 17, OLYMPIA, German steamer, for Whampoa.
November 17, FOOKSANG, British steamer, for Whampoa.
November [illegible], FALKENBURG, German [illegible] Whampoa.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Propontis*, str., from Saigon.—9 [illegible]
Per *Kwang-lee*, str., from Shanghai, &c.—[illegible] Chinese.
Per *Fooksang*, str., from Shanghai, &c.—Capt. Friend, Miss Kirby, and Mr. Battolini, and 45 Chinese.
Per *Ningpo*, str., from Shanghai.—20 Chinese.
Per *Orestes*, str., from London, &c.—Mrs. Merther, Mr. Betts, Jr., and 150 Chinese from Singapore.

DEPARTED.

Per *Yangtsze*, str., for Shanghai.—Messrs. J. Braga and Barnhardin.
Per *Hesperia*, str., for Hamburg, &c.—Messrs. Prauss, Gehm, and D. Lorenger.

REPORTS.

The German steamer *Falkenburg*, from Wuhu 11th November, reports had moderate N.E. winds to port.

The British steamer *Ningpo*, from Shanghai 14th November, reports had pleasant weather and N.E. breeze in Formosa Straits.

The German steamer *Olympia*, from Newchwang 10th November, and Chefoo 12th, reports had strong N.E. monsoon and heavy sea to port.

The British steamer *Orestes*, from London via Singapore 10th November, reports first two days moderate winds and heavy rain; latterly strong N.N.E. winds with heavy sea.

The Chinese steamer *Kwang-lee*, from Shanghai 14th November, and Swatow 16th, reports had fresh monsoon to Swatow; thence light northerly winds and fine weather to port.

The British steamer *Fooksang*, from Shanghai 14th November, and Swatow 16th, reports had strong monsoon and fine weather to Swatow; thence to port variable winds and strong at times with very high confused sea; near Ninepins fresh northerly breeze and fine weather.

The British steamer *Propontis*, from Saigon 10th November, reports had fresh monsoon and overcast with head sea from Cape St. James to Pulo Caicor-de-mer; thence strong monsoon with squally weather and heavy head sea up to Macclesfield Bank; thence to arrival fresh monsoon and fine weather and less sea. Had to slow down engines on two occasions for 6 hours on account of heavy head sea, ship taking so much water over forward.

SHANGHAI SHIPPING.

November— ARRIVALS.

5, Ichang, British str., from Ningpo.
5, Tientsin, British str., from Amoy.
5, Kung Wo, British str., from Hankow.
5, Poo-chi, Chinese str., from Chefoo.
5, Chin-tung, Chinese str., from Tientsin.
5, Titan, British str., from New York.
5, Djigit, Russian cruiser, from Vladivostock.
5, Yangtsze, British str., from Hongkong.
5, Fushun, Chinese str., from Hongkong.
6, Kiang-teen, Chinese str., from Ningpo.
6, Sin Nanzing, British str., from Tientsin.
6, W. C. de Vries, British str., from Hankow.
6, Kiang-yung, Chinese str., from Hankow
6, Tungchow, British str., from Tientsin.
6, Hoihow, British str., from Amoy.
6, Tameni, British str., from Hongkong.
7, Ichang, British str., from Ningpo.
7, Hse-an, Chinese steamer, from Tientsin.
7, Pekin, British str., from Hankow.
7, Kung-pai, Chinese str., from Newchwang.
7, Ingo, German str., from Nagasaki.
7, Changsha, British str., from Glasgow.
7, Ajax, British str., from Liverpool
7, Pe[illegible], British str., from [illegible]
7, W[illegible], Chinese tran., from [illegible]
7, Hae[illegible]ng, Chinese str., from [illegible]
7, Taku, [illegible] steamer, from [illegible]
8, Braunschweig, German str., from [illegible]haven.
8, Rohilla, British str., from Hong[illegible]
8, Tokio Maru, Japanese str., from Japan.
8, Nansing, British steamer from Foochow.
8, Oopack, British str., from London.
8, Benlarig, British steamer, from Nagasaki.
8, Yuen Wo, British str., from Hankow.

November— DEPARTURES.

5, Cito, German steamer, for Nagasaki.
5, Feilung, British str., for Newchwang.
5, Fu-yew, Chinese steamer, for Swatow.
5, Wuchang, British str., for Chefoo.
5, Yung-ching, Chinese str., for Chefoo.
5, Pautah, Chinese str., for Tientsin.
5, Ichang, British str., for Ningpo.
6, Satsuma Maru, Japanese str., from Japan.
6, Shanghai, British str., for Hankow.
6, Kowshing, British str., for Chefoo.
6, Fungshun, Chinese str., for Chefoo.
6, Hae-shin, Chinese str., for Foochow.
6, Mark Lane, British str., for Nagasaki.
6, Kiang-teen, Chinese str., for Ningpo.
7, Diomed, British str., for London.
7, Fuh Wo, British str., for Hankow.
7, Wha-on, British str., for Hankow.
7, Tientsin, British str., for Tientsin.
7, Yangtsze, British str., for Hongkong.
7, Poochi, Chinese str., for Chefoo.
8, Ingo, German steamer, for Nagasaki.
8, Ichang, British str., for Ningpo.

INTIMATIONS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s

GLOVE LIST 1886.

(L. C. & Co.'s SPECIAL MAKE).

2 button White Kid, for evening wear.
2 button White Chamois (a light Military Glove).
2 button Assorted Drab Kid.
2 button Assorted Drab Suede, sewn backs.
2 button Assorted Tans, Chevrette, sewn backs

FRENCH CUT GLOVES.

2 button Light Grey Kid, for evening wear.
2 button Tanned Dogskin, wool points.
Spring Fastened, Fur top, lined, Calf gloves.

DENTS' ENGLISH GLOVES.

2 clasps, Assorted Tans, Chevrette, sewn backs.
Albert Tan, Strong Driving Gloves.
Dents' "Own Make" Black Kid.
White Buckskin Military Gloves.
White Ring-wood Knitted Gloves.
Coloured Ring-wood Knitted Gloves.
Fancy Sanquhar Knitted Gloves.
White Lisle Thread Gloves.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, 10th November, 1886. [26

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED have received by English Mail,

WINSOR AND NEWTON'S ART GOODS.

Oil and Water Colour Paints.
Oil and Water Colour Brushes.
Complete Fitted Boxes of Oil Colours.
Complete Fitted Boxes of Water Colours.
Stretched Canvases on Frames.
Canvas in Rolls.
Conté Crayons—Pastels—Drawing Pen's.
Whatman's Drawing Paper.
Water Colour Sketching Blocks.

CHRISTMAS NOVELTIES FOR HOME FRIENDS.

JAPANESE KAKEMONOS packed in Card board boxes with Greetings in English & Chinese, $1 each.
HAND PAINTED WATER COLOUR Panels, depicting Chinese Life and Character specially painted for us by English Artists.
JAPANESE FAIRY STORIES, coloured illustrations 20 cents each, or the Set of 8 Books, for $1.50.
PHOTO VIEWS OF HONGKONG in Cabinet size with the Seasons Greetings in English or German.
A Magnificent Assortment of American and English Christmas Cards.
CHAS. LETTS' DIARIES 1887.
IMPERIAL ANGLO [illegible]NES BLOCKS, [illegible] 1887.

KELLY & [illegible]SH, LTD., HONGKONG.
241

W. BREWER has just received

Letts's Diaries for 1887.

Letts's Date Blocks for 1887.

North China Ruddy Old Block.

Boys' Own Annual, 1887.

Every Boys' and Girls' Annuals, 1887.

Little Folks, New Vol.

Native Christmas Cards.

New Stock of American Christmas Cards.

W. BREWER, Queen's Road.

UNDER HONGKONG HOTEL. [25

J. MARINBURK & Co.

Marine House, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST CLASS FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY.

Every description in Foreign & latest Designs.

ARTISTIC DRAPERIES AND LAMBREKINS.

DRAWING ROOM, LIBRARY AND DINING ROOM SUITES.

COMPLETE BEDROOM SUITES with Elegant Designs of DRESSING CASES.

BEDDING AND BEDSTEADS.

A Large Variety of latest Style of TAPESTRIES, VELVETS, SILK FURNITURE, PLUSHES in all Colours, Plain and Embossed.

FRINGES, TASSELS, CORDS by the Yard.

GILT MOULDINGS, PICTURE FRAMES, and CORNICES; also made with Silk Plushes.

The UPHOLSTERING is entirely done by MR. MARINBURK.

STEAMERS REFITTED WITH FIRST CLASS UPHOLSTERY WORK.

Hongkong, 7th September, 1886. 1729

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned in returning thanks to the Community of Hongkong and Southern Out-ports for their Support during the last Season, beg to notify them that she will be prepared on and after the 1st of NOVEMBER NEXT to SUPPLY GAME, GAME-PIES,— SAUSAGES, BRAWN, ENGLISH (FRESH AND PICKLED) PORK, CORNED BEEF, and FRESH BEEF, and MUTTON.

Every attention given to careful packing and the utmost despatch guaranteed in Shipment.

LAVINIA HOPKINS,
Corner of Sze-chuen and Ningpo Roads
Shanghai, 25th October, 1886. [2038

MANILA SLIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

THIS Company having completed the SLIPWAY and WORKS at CANACAO (Cavite) is now prepared to undertake the REPAIRS OF VESSELS, and other SHIP BUILDING WORK, under the direction of an experienced Engineer and Shipbuilder from one of the principal Shipyards of the Clyde.

Dimensions and particulars of Patent Slip at Canacao (Cavite).
Length of cradle [illegible] of Slip.....820 feet.
Length of Slip cradle.....270 „
Width of Slip inside rope-rods.....36 „
Inclination of ways 1 in 18
Depth at outer end (high water to rails) 26 „
Length of Slip rail dry at low water 445 „
Do. do. extreme high „ 350 „
Height of cradle-rails to keel blocks—
Fore end.....2 ft. 9 in.
After end.....6 „
Rise and fall of tide extreme springs 5 „ 6 „
average neaps 3 „ 9 „
Width of ways, centre to centre of side rails.....27 „
Capacity of the Slip in gross tonnage 2,500 tons.
(NOTE—This last particular must depend on the draught and build of vessel).

Working capacity of hydraulic hauling gear 2,000 tons.

The site of the Company's works is in a perfectly sheltered bay, where vessels can lie and work be carried on in any weather.

The Repairing Shops include Plating and Boiler Shop, Smithy, Foundry, Fitting Shop, Carpenters' Shop, and Sawmill, with a full equipment of appliances for every Class of Repairs to Steamers and Sailing Ships, wood and iron, and the building of small craft of all kinds, up to about 200 tons.

PEELE, HUBBELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1886. [2043

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....$7,500,000.
RESERVE FUND.....4,500,000.
RESERVE FOR EQUALIZATION OF DIVIDENDS.....200,000.
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS 7,500,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:—
Chairman—A. McIVER, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—M. GROTE, Esq.
Hon. J. Bell-Irving. | R. Hoppius, Esq.
C. D. Bottomley, Esq. | R. H. M. Huntington, Esq.
H. L. Dalrymple, Esq. | Hon. A. P. McEwen.
W. H. F. Garbe, Esq. | Hon. F. D. Sassoon.

CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
ACTING CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong—JOHN WALTER, Esq.
MANAGER.
Shanghai—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 3 per Cent. per Annum.
For 6 months 4 per Cent. per Annum.
For 12 months 5 per Cent. per Annum.
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JOHN WALTER,
Acting Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 28th August, 1886. [5

NOTICE.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

1.—The business of the above Bank will be conducted by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on their premises in Hongkong. Business hours on week-days, 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

2.—Sums less than $1, or more than $250 at one time will not be received. No depositor may deposit more than $2,500 in any one year.

3.—Depositors in the Savings Bank having $100 or more at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.

4.—Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed to Depositors on their daily balances.

5.—Each Depositor will be supplied gratis with a Pass-Book, which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their Pass-Books, but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.

6.—Correspondence as to the business of the Bank if marked ON HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS is forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.

7.—Withdrawals may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and the production of his Pass-Book are necessary.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
JOHN WALTER,
Acting Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 8th May, 1885. [6

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....£2,000,000.
PAID UP.....£ 500,000.

Registered Office, 40, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives money on Deposit, Buys and Sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, forwards Bills for Collection, and Transacts Banking and Agency Business generally on terms to be had on application.

Interest allowed on Deposits:—
Fixed for 12 months, 5 per Cent. per Annum.
Fixed for 6 months, 4 per Cent. per Annum.
Fixed for 3 months, 3 per Cent. per Annum.
On Current Deposit Accounts 2 per Cent. per Annum on the daily balance.

APPROVED CLAIMS on the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, in Liquidation, or the BALANCES of such Claims purchased at 92½ per Cent. on the original amount of Claims.

Agency of the NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

H. A. HEEBERT,
Manager, Hongkong Branch.
Hongkong, 31st May, 1886. [7

$2,000 to be LENT on MORTGAGE. Good Security required.

Address,
H.,
Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 11th November, 1886. [2118

LOANS on SECURITY of LANDED PROPERTY in Hongkong. $2,000, $3,000, or $4,000.

For Particulars as to Interest, &c., Address,
B.,
Care of *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, 21st October, 1886. [914

THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHIA
Sole Agents for
THE IMP. GOV. PAPER MILLS, TOKIO.

THE HAND MADE JAPANESE PAPER.—Suitable for Coupons, Deeds, Warrants, Delivery-orders, Envelopes, &c., &c.
VARIOUS KINDS OF ORDINARY PAPER.—Suitable for Newspapers, Circulars, Expresses and other printing purposes.
VARIOUS KINDS OF LEATHER PAPER.—All at very low prices.

We are now prepared to receive Orders for the above and respectfully invite the Public to inspect the samples now at our Offices.

For THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHIA,
Y. FUKUHARA,
Acting Manager.
10, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, 25th October, 1886. [2053

AUCTION

SALE OF LAND.

THERE will be Sold by Public Auction on the GROUND, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of November, at 4 O'CLOCK AFTERNOON, all that Piece or Parcel of GROUND, with the MESSUAGES and PREMISES thereon, proposed to be registered in the Land Office as Section A of MARINE LOT No. 40, bounded on the South by Queen's Road East, and measuring thereon 200 feet or thereabout, on the East by Marine Lot No. 42, and measuring thereon 203 feet or thereabout, on the West by Marine Lot No. 64, and measuring thereon 190 feet or thereabout, and on the North by the Piece or Parcel of Ground intended to be registered in the Land Office as the Remaining Portion of Marine Lot No. 40, and measuring thereon 203 feet or thereabout, the entire Area containing 39,542 square feet or thereabout.

A Plan of the Property may be inspected and full Particulars regarding the Title and Conditions of Sale obtained on application to

MESSRS. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents,
CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LD.;
or to
H. N. MODY
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 29th October, 1886. [2081

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,

THIS DAY,

the 18th November, 1886, at NOON, at his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road.

ONE LARGE IRON SAFE, quite new, measuring about 48 inches wide, 28 inches deep, and 62 inches high.

ONE HAND POST FOLIO ALBION PRESS, with 10 inch Composition roller and Frame complete, and a quantity of JOB TYPES.

ALSO,
10 CASES IRON PANS.
AND SUNDRY OTHER GOODS.

TERMS OF SALE.—As Customary.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 17th November, 1886. [2147

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,

THIS DAY,

the 18th November, 1886, at 2 P.M., at No. 21, Wyndham Street,

THE WHOLE OF THE
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.,
Comprising:—

CENTRE TABLE, CRETONNE COVERED COUCH and EASY CHAIRS, VIENNA CHAIRS, CHIMNEY GLASS, PICTURES, SOFA CARPET and HEARTH RUGS, DINING TABLE, SIDEBOARD, WHAT-NOT, CROCKERY, GLASS and PLATED WARE, GLASS BOOK CASE, and BOOKS. DOUBLE IRON BEDSTEADS, WARDROBES with PLATE GLASS DOORS, CHEST OF DRAWERS, MARBLE TOP TOILET TABLE and GLASS, and MARBLE TOP WASHSTAND.

&c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—As Customary.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 13th November, 1886. [2128

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,

TO-MORROW,

the 19th November, 1886, at 11 A.M., ON BOARD,

THE NORWEGIAN BARQUE "BOTVID,"

of 579 Tons Register, built in 1875, and newly Sheathed with Yellow Metal in 1884, as she now lies in this harbour.

The HULL, standing MASTS, &c., with ONE ANCHOR down will be sold in One Lot, the remainder of TACKLE and INVENTORY in Seperate Lots.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the Purchase money to be paid after fall of the hammer, the remainder on Transfer.

The Vessel to be at Purchaser's risk immediately after being knocked down.

G. R. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 6th November, 1886. [2088

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY,

the 20th November, 1886, at NOON, at his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,

(UNDER WRIT OF EXECUTION.)

THE STEAM LAUNCH "DHOBI," of the VICTORIA LAUNDRY COMPANY, as she now lies off the Messageries Maritimes Company's Godown.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery and the Launch to be at the Purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Govt. Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 17th November, 1886. [2148

PUBLIC AUCTION
OF
OLD CHINESE PORCELAINS, CURIOS, &c.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY,

the 20th November, 1886, at 2 P.M., at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

A FINE COLLECTION OF
OLD AND RARE CHINESE PORCELAINS AND CURIOS, &c.,

Just Received from the NORTHERN PROVINCES OF CHINA, and consisting of:—

VASES, JARS, PLATES, CUPS, &c. in Blue and White and Five Colours of the MING DYNASTY, and the Reigns of KANG-HI and KIEN-LUNG, OLD SILK EMBROIDERIES, OLD PEKIN LACQUER, OLD BRONZES, SNUFF BOTTLES, Blue, Green, Yellow and SANG-DE-BŒUF JARS, BAMBOO CARVINGS.

&c., &c., &c.

CATALOGUES will be issued prior to the Sale, and the above will be on View on FRIDAY NEXT.

TERMS OF SALE.—As Customary.

G. R. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 15th November, 1886. [2132

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from H. M. NAVAL STOREKEEPER, to Sell by Public Auction, on

WEDNESDAY,

the 24th November, at NOON, at H. M. Naval Yard,

SUNDRY NAVAL AND VICTUALLING CONDEMNED STORES,
Comprising:—

OLD IRON, CHAIN CABLE, ZINC, PAPER STAFF, CANVAS RUGS, HOSES, IRON CASKS, BROKEN GLASS, BISCUITS, FLOUR, CANDLES, WRAPPERS, IMPLEMENTS, MESS TRAPS, WOODEN CASES and CASKS.

&c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—As Customary.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Govt. Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 17th November, 1886. [2161

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

THE following Particulars of Sale of Crown Land by Public Auction, to be [illegible] on the Spot, on

MONDAY,

the 29th day of November, 1886, at 4 P.M., are published for general information.

By Command,

FREDERICK STEWART,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 15th November, 1886.

Particulars of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 29th day of November, 1886, at 4 P.M., by Order of HIS EXCELLENCY THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT of FIVE LOTS OF CROWN LAND, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOTS.

No. of Sale	Registry No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements n.	e.	s.	w.	Contents Square feet	Annual Rent	Upset Price
			feet.	feet.	feet.	feet.		$	$
1	Building Lots 37	Magazine Gap	200 N.W.	270 S.	207		42,100	95	940
2	38	Do.	205	220	210	207	41,800	104	800
3	39	Do.	210	200	219	210	61,900	148	1040
4	49	Do.	350	170		23	56,100	84	720
5	50	Do.	237	400	247	350	63,800	126	1080

[2160

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

UNION LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"ALTONOWER,"

Captain Barnett, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

The steamer is berthed at the Kowloon Piers and Cargo impeding her discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense and no Fire Insurance will be effected.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on to Japan, unless notice to the contrary be given before 2 P.M., TO-DAY, the 8th instant.

All Claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 18th instant, or they will not be recognized.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 8th November, 1886. [2100

TO CONSIGNEES OF OPTIONAL CARGO EX O. S. S. CO.'S S.S. "SARPEDON," FROM LONDON.

SHIPPING Orders must be obtained from the Undersigned not later than the 19th inst., for shipment per steamer "ORESTES."

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 13th November, 1886. [2101

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "SARPEDON,"

are hereby notified that the Cargo is being discharged into Craft, and/or landed at the Godowns of the Undersigned; in both cases it will lie at Consignees' risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Craft or Godown on and after the 4th inst.

Goods undelivered after the 20th instant, will be subject to Rent.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 13th November, 1886. [2101

STEAMSHIP "AVA."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London, Antwerp, and Havre, per S. S. "MEDOC" and from Bordeaux per S. S. "EYRIAND DES VERGNES," in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure, and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risks at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before NOON, TO-DAY (SUNDAY), requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after SATURDAY, the 22nd November, at NOON, will be subject to rent and landing charges at One Cent per package per diem.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before the 24th November (WEDNESDAY), or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.
Hongkong, 14th November, 1886.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "GHAZEE."

FROM GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, ANTWERP, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods, with the exception of Opium, are being landed at their risk, into the Godowns of the undersigned, at Wanchai, behind the premises known as No. 3, "Blue Buildings," whence and/or from the wharves or boats delivery may be obtained.

Optional cargo will be forwarded on, unless notice to the contrary be given before NOON, TO-DAY.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining after the 22nd instant, will be subject to rent at the rate of One Cent per package per day.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 22nd November, 1886, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 15th November, 1886. [2082

FROM HAMBURG, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"IPHIGENIA,"

Capt. L. Voltmer, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns of the undersigned, whence and/or from the wharves or boats delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before NOON, TO-MORROW, the 17th instant.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 23rd instant, will be subject to rent.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left our Godowns.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 16th November, 1886. [2154

NETHERLANDS INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM SOURABAYA, SAMARANG, BATAVIA, SINGAPORE, AND SAIGON.

THE Company's Steamship

"BORNEO,"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.'s Godowns, West Point, whence delivery may be obtained.

Cargo remaining undelivered after the 23rd instant, will be subject to rent

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 16th November, 1886. [2150

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. "DENBIGHSHIRE,"

FROM HAMBURG, ANTWERP, LONDON, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods, with the exception of Opium, are being landed at their risk, into the Godowns of the undersigned at Wanchai, behind the premises known as No. 3, "Blue Buildings" whence and/or from the wharves or boats delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be landed here, unless notice to the contrary be given before 4 P.M., TO-DAY.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining after the 23rd instant, will be subject to rent at the rate of One Cent per package per day.

All Claims against the steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 23rd November, 1886, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 16th November, 1886. [2105

INTIMATIONS.

THEATRE ROYAL.
CITY HALL.

HONGKONG AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB.

THE FIRST PERFORMANCE OF THE SEASON
will take place,
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING,
the 18th November, at 9 P.M.,
when will be performed A COMEDY IN THREE ACTS,
by
J. STIRLING COYNE,
entitled
"A WIDOW HUNT,"

Tickets, $2 each, may be obtained from Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. on and after MONDAY, 15th November, at 9 A.M.

H. M. THOMBETT,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 8th November, 1886. [2095

"THE CHINESE TIMES."

On or about the 15th November, 1886, will be published, at Tientsin, the first number of

THE CHINESE TIMES,

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

For 3 months.....$ 4.00
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Further Particulars, apply to
KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED,
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THE TIENTSIN PRINTING Co.,
TIENTSIN.
Hongkong, 16th November, 1886. [2140

WANTED.

A FAMILY RESIDENCE on the Upper Level, Five or Six Rooms, for the end of the year.

Address,
M.,
Care of *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, November, 1886. [2151

HOTEL DES VOYAGEURS

TENU PAR
A. JELOVIS
HAIPHONG.

TABLE DE 1er ORDRE—CHAMBRES MEUBLES
CAFE.—Consommations de ler choix.
[2139

IRON-FRAMED PIANOS,
BY
M. F. RACHALS & Co., HAMBURG.

COTTAGE PIANOS, Shanghai Tls. 235 & 300
GRAND PIANOS, Shanghai Tls. 450

SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA AND HONGKONG.
SYDENHAM MOUTRIE,
THE PIANOFORTE AND MUSIC WAREHOUSE,
Shanghai.
14th May, 1886. [89

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1885.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby requested to send in to this Office a List of their Contributions of Premia for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the proportion of Profit for that year to be paid as Bonus to Contributors may be arranged. Returns not sent in before the 30th November next, will be made up by the Company, and no subsequent claims or alterations will be allowed.

By Order of the Directors,
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 1st October, 1886. [1873

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1885.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a List of their Contributions for the year ending 31st December last in order that the Distribution of the Profits reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the Thirtieth day of November next, will be adjusted by the Company, and no Claims or Alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers,
HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE Co., LD.
Hongkong, 15th October, 1886. [1956

PUNLUN, PHOTOGRAPHER, begs to inform his Patrons and the Public that having received the latest appliances for Photography and enlarged his premises for the greater comfort of his Customers, he hopes to receive a continuance of the liberal support previously given.

INSTANTANEOUS VIEWS, GROUPS, and PORTRAITS having the greatest degree of permanency taken at very moderate prices.

STUDIO, 53, Queen's Road, Corner of Pottinger Street. [1948

GRIFFITH'S
PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS,
of Hongkong, and Ports,

Are the Newest and Best published, have the greatest degree of permanency and are moderate in price.

SPECIAL EXCELLENCE
in IVORY MINIATURES, Enlargements and reproductions.

STUDIO, 1, DUDDELL STREET. [1694

A FONG PHOTOGRAPHER
STUDIO, ICE HOUSE LANE,
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HAS A LARGER, CHOICER, and more COMPLETE COLLECTION of VIEWS, than any other in the Empire, the Copies of which are only to be purchased at his Studio or Messrs. KELLY & WALSH'S Store.

IVORY MINIATURES of Superior Excellence and High Finish, painted under careful Supervision.

INSTANTANEOUS VIEWS, GROUPS and PORTRAITS of different sizes taken daily. [18

TIMBER.

THE Undersigned, Agents for Messrs. E. E. ABRAHAMSON & Co., Sandakan, British North Borneo, are now prepared to submit for inspection Samples of hard and soft TIMBERS suitable for Wharves, Building and General purposes.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1886. [2050

PORTLAND CEMENT.

J. B. WHITE & BROS.
SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA.
HOLLIDAY WISE & Co.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1883. [1783

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW.
(Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for CHEFOO, TIENTSIN, NEWCHWANG, HANKOW, and Ports on the YANGTSZE).

THE Company's Steamship

"CANTON,"

Captain Bremner, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 19th inst., at THREE P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 18th November, 1886. [2145

NETHERLANDS-INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR AMOY.

THE Company's Steamship

"BORNEO,"

Captain Wilkens will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 19th inst., at FOUR P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Hongkong, 17th November, 1886. [2162

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE Steamship

"MARCIA,"

Captain A. McIntosh, will be despatched for the above Port TO-MORROW, the 19th inst., at FOUR P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSSEN & Co.
Hongkong, 17th November, 1886. [2163

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI VIA AMOY.
(Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for NINGPO, CHEFOO, NEWCHWANG, TIENT

NOW ON SALE.

1886 Edition of

CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY

for China, Japan, Korea, Philippines, Siam, Cochin-China, Borneo, Straits Settlements, Malay States, &c. (TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL ISSUE).

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MELBOURNE...Messrs. Norton, Hargrave & Co.
LONDON.....Mr. F. Algar, Clement's Lane.
LONDON.....Messrs. Street & Co., 30, Cornhill.
LONDON.....Messrs. Bates, Hendy & Co.
LONDON.....Mr. W. M. Wills, 151, Cannon St.
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Daily Press Office, January 1886.

INTIMATION.

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THE DISPENSARY, Foochow.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY, Tientsin.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY, Hankow.

Hongkong, 15th November, 1886. [22

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Orders for extra copies of the *Daily Press* should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 18TH, 1886.

AN interesting article recently appeared in the *Singapore Free Press* on the probable extinction of the Burman and Malay race and their replacement to a great extent by the Chinese. A Rangoon paper had remarked that it is generally believed that in the case of the Burman race the process will be nearly if not quite complete before the expiration of another century. This leads the *Straits Times* contributor to the consideration of how long it is possible for the Malay race to exist. "The general habits of the Malay," says this writer, "like those of the Burman, are such as afford every opportunity for a pushing, thrifty, frugal, industrious race to outrun them in the race for life; not only indeed to outrun them, but even to oust them from every kind of employ and leave them to starve. This race is at hand and is rapidly overrunning the Malaysian Peninsula. The Chinese are emigrating westward by thousands weekly; the first port they reach is Singapore, and numbers of them stay here; others going to Malacca, Penang, Burmah and India. On account of the great struggle for life that, owing to the enormous population, exists in China, the Celestial is particularly well adapted by his early training to cope with the effeminate Malay, Burman and Indian, and to succeed in defeating any or all of them. That this is true as regards the Malay is evident from the fact that in the Straits Settlements he is only employed as a syce, a gardener, or a policeman; he does a little fishing, but even in this branch of industry the Chinaman is ahead of him." After further reference to the characteristics of the Malays, the writer arrives at the conclusion that it is positively certain a hybrid race of Chinese will by and by inhabit the Malayan Peninsula. While it is quite undeniable that the large immigration of Chinese to the Peninsula must necessarily have a great influence on the character of the population, it is difficult to define what its extent will be, and it is extremely bold to predict the total extinction of a whole race, and that a race such as the Malays, which, although ordinarily indolent, has a large reserve fund of energy. The Achinese, a branch of the race, have offered a stubborn resistance to the Dutch for years past and have proved themselves very difficult to subdue by force of arms. The force of the superior industry of a native race under a settled Government might have placed the Achinese in a comparatively inferior position to that they occupy to-day, but the energy with which they have opposed the forcible occupation of their country would be certain to oppose itself at some stage to the extinction of their race by other means. At present the Chinese are little more than birds of passage in Malayasia; they go there to stay a few years and then return to China. A proportion of course remain and settle in the country of their adoption, and as the years roll on they will probably do so in increasing numbers, but the probability is that they will ultimately become differentiated from the pure Chinese race and be absorbed by the native race, into which, however, they will infuse a proportion of their characteristic virtues, and thus render the resultant population better able to compete with the immigrants from the Middle Kingdom. The persistence of race is very strong, and we question whether a census of the Malay population at the present day would show any diminution from that of fifty years ago. The development of the Straits Settlements and the protected states has been very rapid, and the native race has not been able to keep pace with it in the matter of population, but the Chinese, we take it, must be looked upon as addition to and not a substitution for the Malays.

Nor are the Burmese likely to be wiped out. In fact one cause to which the writer in the *Straits Times* refers as tending in this direction would tend rather to arrest the decay of the race and greatly improve it. Having referred to the various vices of the Burmese man, which in themselves would have a very prejudicial effect on the race, the writer says:—"Now the Burmese woman is the very opposite of this; she is hard working, and, as a rule, supports the household, is in fact the bread-winner; her life is therefore one of drudgery although she enjoys more liberty than any other eastern woman. It is a fact that the Burman possesses a splendid physique, but even that will not stand to him long. The Burmese woman will marry, or live with the man of any nation; while the Burman will never marry out of his nation. To him there is no woman like his own. The Burmese woman has, however, a very shrewd idea of business, and can fully appreciate the value of an energetic, persevering, businesslike man; she is a hard working, frugal woman, *par excellence*, if we except a little pardonable extravagance in showy garments; hence she is much more likely to select as her future partner a business man than an idle Burman vagabond. The Chinaman, therefore, gets possession of the best women, after the Europeans have had their choice; then the more energetic natives of India select numbers and the Burman gets what is left. It is not then difficult to understand how the Burman may first dwindle down to a mere shadow and then lose his identity altogether." The effect would probably be quite the contrary. The children of the mixed marriages would in the natural course of things also marry Burmese women, and the children of these again, until in a few generations the physical characteristics of the Chinaman would disappear altogether, although the offspring would retain some of the advantages of the strain introduced into their Burmese blood. It is a well known fact in the breeding of animals that the offspring of a pure bred and a half bred takes after the former even although the latter be the superior animal. Mr. HERBERT SPENCER records a case which illustrates this fact. As far as our memory serves us the circumstances were as follow. It was desired to improve a continental breed of sheep by crossing with one of the English breeds. Measures were taken to this end, but the effect on the offspring was nil. Further investigation led to the discovery that whereas the native breed was pure the English breed was the result of a cross, and it was not until the native breed had first been crossed with another pure breed and the offspring of these again crossed with the English breed that the desired effect was produced. The same conditions would apply in the crossing of different varieties of the human race. In Burmah therefore we would expect to find the offspring of mixed marriages gradually tending to an assimilation with the pure Burmese. In that country, also, the immigration from India will prevent the preponderance of Chinese in the country; but in any case, having before us the fact of the persistence of such numerous races side by side in India, it is a very bold thing to predict the extinction of the Burmese race in particular.

The coasting steamer *Penang* put back into Singapore on the night of the 7th inst. in tow of the steamer *Normanby*, having broken her crank shaft.

At the meeting of the Perseverance Lodge of Freemasons held on Tuesday evening Bro. E. Mackaan was elected Wor. Master for the ensuing year, Bro. Muller Treasurer, and Bro. Maxwell Tyler.

We remind our readers that the first performance of the season by the Amateur Dramatic Corps will take place this evening at the Theatre Royal, City Hall, when Stirling Coyne's comedy "A Widow Hunt" will be produced.

The *Straits Times* says that the British steamer *Macbeth* (late *Somerset*) has been sold by Messrs. McAlister & Co. to the owner of the lost steamer *Feralonser*, Mr. Goh Guan Loo, who will put her on the Singapore and Saigon trade.

In connection with the proposed hotel at the Peak we understand that although the projected building will probably not be commenced at once renting arrangements have been made by which there will be at least a dozen bedrooms available for visitors next summer.

The *Wan-nien-ch'ing* or "Myriad year pure," equivalent to "Perennial purity," is now (says the *Daily News*) at Shanghai, and is one of the two transports owned by Liu Ming-chuan, Governor of Formosa. Her officers and engineers are foreigners. She was built at Foochow in 1869.

The *Straits Times* says that the German mail steamer *Nurnberg* made the passage from Hongkong to Singapore in four and a half days. She left Hongkong at noon on the 1st, and arrived in Singapore on the evening of the 5th instant, leaving again for Europe the following afternoon.

The Chinaman Chun Ayow, who is charged with having attacked and robbed Mrs. J. F. V. Jorge on the Kennedy-road about three weeks since, was yesterday again before Mr. N. G. Mitchell-Innes at the Police Court, and he was committed to take his trial at the Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court. The stolen bangle has not yet been found.

The Rev. Mr. Tenison Woods has been prospecting as a mineralogist for the Government in the Northern Territory of South Australia, with most encouraging results judging from a preliminary report he has lately sent in. Mr. Woods confidently asserts that the Territory is exceptionally rich in minerals, and doubts if the same number of veins of gold, silver, copper, and lead will be found in any equal area in Australia; in fact, he doubts if there are many provinces in any part of the world so exceptionally favoured in respect of mineral riches as is Arnheim's Land. All the mines worked so far have shown unusually good ore, and when the difficulties of labour have been got over, Arnheim's land will become one of the great mining centres of Australia. The formation is fully described, and Mr. Woods says that large productions of silver may be looked for, and tin, which occurs in the form of reefs under similar conditions to those under which it is found in Queensland, will prove one of the greatest sources of mineral wealth of the Territory. He declares that the Chinese should be absolutely excluded from the goldfields, except as hired servants.

The Tramway at Singapore is being extended. The local *Times* says that it will shortly be opened to New Harbour docks. This will be exceedingly convenient for that section of the public which has to pass to and fro daily. The efforts made by the Tramway Company to facilitate locomotion certainly deserve the gratitude of the community.

The *Shen-pao* states that His Excellency Shao Taotai, who has been home on leave, arrived in Shanghai on the 11th instant and is staying at the Taotai's Yamen. It is probable that H.E. will soon proceed to Peking, as he has been summoned there by the Grand-Secretary Yen, and it is rumoured, in official circles, that he will either hold office in the Capital or be sent abroad as Ambassador.

The case of perjury against two coolies in connection with the fatal fall of a chair coolie at the foot of Wyndham-street about a month ago was re-opened at the Police Court yesterday afternoon, having been sent back from the Supreme Court for the purpose of taking further evidence. The evidence of Inspector Stanton, and other evidence taken at the inquest was added to the depositions.

The meeting of the shareholders of the Selangor Tin Mining Company which was to have taken place at Shanghai on the 12th inst. for the purpose of finally winding up the concern, had to be abandoned, the Secretary being unable to obtain a quorum. The *Mercury* was therefore requested to state that the necessary steps to wind up the Company will be taken in London, where the greater number of the shareholders reside.

The Criminal Sessions for the present month commence at the Supreme Court at 10 a.m. today. The calendar contains four cases, viz., Yeung Afuk, charged with murder at Shaukiman; Hung Akwong, burglary, and on a second count larceny; Chau Nam Sai, forging a certain cheque or order with intent to defraud, and on a second count with uttering a forged cheque or order with intent to defraud; and Li Ahing, receiving stolen goods.

The following are the orders of the day for the meeting of the Legislative Council at 4 p.m. to-morrow:—

Second reading of the following Bills:—
(*a.*)—The Legislative Council Witnesses Ordinance, 1886.
(*b.*)—The Commissioners Powers Ordinance, 1886.
(*c.*)—The Cattle and Markets Ordinance, 1886.
(*d.*)—An Ordinance to amend the Laws relating to Wills.
(*e.*)—An Ordinance relating to Bills of Lading.

The Government Astronomer says:—"The barometer is falling except in Japan and gradients are steep for N. winds. The temperature is rather low and the humidity very low. The weather is fine along the Coast. A whole gale from N. was reported last night from Bolinao. It was blowing very hard all night from N.E. backing towards W. owing to the approach of the typhoon announced yesterday. Gusts with rain occurred just before daybreak. The sea is heavy and the air is misty. For further particulars compare 'The Law of Storms in the Eastern Seas.'"

The *Mercury* says:—At Tientsin, on the 5th instant, while the races were being held, a number of students belonging to the Military Academy went to the race-course, and demanded admittance without payment. This was refused and then they knocked down a foreigner at the gate, breaking down the fence and tearing up the fence-poles to use them as weapons. The foreigners on the course then attacked them, using whips and sticks, and drove them out, handing over several of them to the police, who sent them to the Taotai's Yamen. Mr. Byron Brenan called upon His Excellency Li Hung-chang about the affair the same afternoon. Mr. G. Detring, the Commissioner of Customs, who was handled rather roughly by the students, has reported the affair to Taotai Yang, who has ordered the offenders to be severely punished.

The *Shanghai Courier* regrets to learn that the Rev. Mr. Wong, who has been pastor of the American Mission Church in Hongkew for the last 35 years, died at his residence in Boone Road, on the morning of the 11th November, after two months' illness. He was a native of Fukien and was educated in the United States of America. He was first taken sick in the spring of last year, but a trip up country improved his health considerably, and it was only about two months ago that his legs began to swell, and then he gradually grew worse. The deceased was respected by both foreigners and Chinese who were acquainted with him, and especially by his parishioners. Mr. Wong died at the advanced age of 63 years, and leaves a large family to mourn his loss. The funeral will not take place for five weeks.

The *American Export Journal* says:—During last year there was a noteworthy increase in our exports to China, noteworthy because of the preponderance of British interests in that country. But there is reason to doubt whether we shall continue to do as well if our Government neglects its plain duty in making reparation for the abuse to which the Chinese in America have been subjected by lawless and vicious men. The action of the Customs officers at San Francisco in the reception of the Chinese Minister should have insured the instant dismissal of those officers; but as yet no steps have been taken to repair the wrong committed or to show that the American people do not countenance the indignities cast upon the citizens and representatives of a friendly nation. There is certainly no feeling among the majority of Americans that does not reprobate the failure to make due amends for the ill-treatment of the Chinese.

The following translation from the *Peking Gazette* of the 27th September is made by the *N. C. Daily News*:—A Memorial from the acting Governor of Kweichow reporting the trial of a District Magistrate for having taken upon himself to decapitate three ex-military officers who were confined in his jail on a charge of treasonable practices. The three officers had committed robbery and arson at a village in the Magistrate's jurisdiction, and had incited the people to rebellion. Having been duly arrested, they were lodged in the jail and the Magistrate had suggested to the Prefect that it would be expedient to put them to death at once, as they were dangerous characters. Meanwhile they had had proved very refractory in prison, assaulting and wounding one of the turnkeys, and the Magistrate, hearing that they were credited with an intention of breaking out of jail, had their heads cut off in order to prevent such a contingency, regardless of the advice of a military colleague who urged him to await the Prefect's instructions, which had already been applied for. The law lays down that the penalty for the unauthorised execution of individuals guilty of capital offences shall be 100 blows with the heavy bamboo. This penalty, however, would not adequately meet the offence of which the Magistrate has been guilty, and it suggested that he be banished into servitude on the Military post roads.—Referred to the Board of Punishments for consideration.

We (*Daily News*) stated on the 11th November that a French Chamber of Commerce was being established in Shanghai, but it appears that what has been formed is a Consulting Committee of the French and French-protected Commerce of Shanghai. The Committee includes all the French and Swiss houses here, and the French silk-inspectors, as well as the English agents of the Creuzot Ironworks and the Decauville Portable Railway. The objects of the Committee are explained in the second article of its statutes:—"The object of the Consulting Committee is to receive and exchange with the merchants and the commercial institutions of France and of the countries whose nationals enjoy French protection, all the information necessary to the development in China of the commerce of France and the protected countries. It corresponds directly with the different Ministries, specially with the Commercial branch of the Foreign Ministry, with the French Diplomatic and Consular Agents and Chambers of Commerce, and with the analogous authorities of the protected countries." In a word, the object of the Committee is to assist in every possible way the extension of French Commerce with China. It is to be administered by a Council of six members to be elected at the annual general meeting, the qualifying subscription for members being $1 a month, payable quarterly in advance. The Consul-General of France is *ex officio* a member of Committee, and is Honorary President of the meetings at which he is present. The officers of the Council for this year are: M. Chapsal, Chairman; M. Arranger, Treasurer; and M. Vinay, Secretary; and the ordinary monthly meetings are to be held at the French Consulate-General.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

[SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS."]

LONDON, 18th November.

SIR DRUMMOND WOLFF'S MISSION IN EGYPT.

Sir H. Drummond Wolff has been summoned to London.

BULGARIA AND THE POWERS.

A Bulgarian deputation is projected to visit the European Powers to explain the situation.

DECLARATION OF AUSTRIAN POLICY.

Count Kalnoky has stated in a speech recently delivered that Austria was anxious for peace, but not at any price.

[This message was delayed by interruptions.]

THE FRENCH OPERA COMPANY AT THE CITY HALL.

Considering the adverse circumstances under which the French Opera Company from Saigon and Batavia opened their season in Hongkong, their first performance, on Tuesday evening, was patronised by a very fair audience. They had only given one day's notice of the entertainment, and while they were entertaining one audience in the Theatre, there was a second large audience in another part of the City Hall at one of the Smoking Concerts. It was, moreover, Band night at the Officers' Mess. The opera selected was that old favourite, Offenbach's "La Perichole." This had been recently performed here more than once in English by the Mascotte and Emilie Melville Companies, so the plot needs no description, but we may mention one departure from the story as usually presented. The plot is the same until *Piquillo* becomes rebellious and obstreperous in the Palace of *Comte Panatellas*. As it has been played here before, the next scene opens with him in a dungeon from which *La Perichole* aids him to escape, with an old prisoner. On Tuesday evening there was no dungeon scene. *La Perichole* and *Piquillo* had their interview in the palace, where she sang the song "For I love you, you rogue." They agree to cast off their finery and abjure corrupt palace life and go forth again as strolling singers, to which the Comte seems to offer no opposition. The opera closes with an amusing scene of the Comte at his dinner, at the close of which *La Perichole* and *Piquillo* come in, and the curtain falls at the end of the duet and chorus. The most distinguishing feature of the whole performance was the very clever comedy of the prima donna, Mdlle. Ida Delaroche, and of Messrs. Legros, Daron, and Batréau. The by-play of the latter two actors was most whimsical and amusing. Mdlle. Delaroche's acting as *La Perichole* was full of vivacity throughout, while the *Piquillo* of M. Henriot was an eminently satisfactory impersonation. He has a very pleasing, well rounded tenor voice, but his singing, as well as that of the other performers, was, to English ears, somewhat marred by the inevitable tremolo so much in vogue among French vocalists, which was never absent. Mdlles. Lucile Roland, Armandini, and Esther were very efficient in the minor parts of *Quadalena*, *Berginella*, and *Mastkilla*, singing very correctly and well, and rendering the choruses in capital style. There were several *encores*, and throughout the audience appeared to be a thoroughly appreciative one. M. Bourgairolles officiated at the pianoforte throughout, and was a most efficient accompanyist.

SUPREME COURT.

17th November.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE HON. SIR GEORGE PHILLIPPO CHIEF JUSTICE.

A. G. WISE, OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE IN THE MATTER OF KWOK YIN KAI, BANKRUPT, v. THE HON. F. D. SASSOON AND CATCHICK PAUL CHATER.

Mr Francis, Q.C., instructed by Mr. Ewens, for the plaintiff; Mr. Leach, instructed by Messrs. Wotton and Deacon, for the defendants.

This case was heard on the 28th ult., judgment, then deferred, being now delivered by his Lordship as follows:—

In this case the plaintiff on behalf of the creditors of Kwok Yin Kai asks the Court to set aside the decrees and orders made in a foreclosure suit brought in this Court by the defendants against Kwok Yin Kai, dated respectively the 9th day of January, 1883, the 17th day of March, 1884, and the 17th day of June, 1884, to reopen the accounts and give the plaintiff, on behalf of Kwok Yin Kai's creditors an opportunity of re-opening the accounts and to give the plaintiff on behalf of Kwok Yin Kai's creditors an opportunity of redeeming. In the petition as originally framed it was alleged that the defendants had entered into possession of the property in question under an agreement with Kwok Yin Kai, and that that fact was not brought to the notice of the Court when the decree for foreclosure was made. After the filing of the defendants' answer, however, the petition was amended, and all charges of moral or constructive fraud were then withdrawn, and still more emphatically so at the hearing. It is clear from the authorities, particularly from the case of Patch v. Ward, L.R. 3 Ch. 203, that unless fraud is alleged and proved the Court would not set aside, the decree of foreclosure and subsequent orders. Mr. Francis, however, contended that although the Court might not give the plaintiff the relief he originally sought, yet that it was open to the Court, notwithstanding the decree and orders to open the foreclosure, to direct the taking of further accounts and to give the plaintiff an opportunity of redeeming. And there is no doubt that the Court would, so far as it was able to do so, endeavour to do justice between the parties although it was unable to give the plaintiff exactly what he asked for; and Mr. Francis relied on the case of Campbell v. Holylands L. R. 7 Ch. D. 166. Mr. Leach relied on the case of Patch v. Ward, and submitted upon the authority of the remarks made by the Lord Chancellor and Lord Justice Bolt in that case, that the Court could not set aside the order absolute for foreclosure and re-open the accounts, except on the ground of fraud, or unless the plaintiff could show that he was by some accident prevented from paying the amount found due at the time appointed by the Registrar's certificate. The cases of Patch v. Ward and Campbell v. Holylands are considered by some authorities as somewhat conflicting, but upon comparing them I do not think that the decisions themselves conflict. The case of Patch v. Ward was considered by the Master of the Rolls, Sir George Jessel, in the case of Campbell v. Holylands, and he seems to have considered that the remarks of Lord Justice Bolt, who had evidently not considered the cases, none of which had been cited before him, was wrong in limiting the opening of an order for foreclosure absolute in the manner in which he appears to have done. And upon a review of the authorities there can be no doubt that orders absolute, even after enrolment, have been opened upon other grounds than those mentioned by the learned Lord Justice. There was no application to open the order making the decree for foreclosure absolute, and the Lord Chancellor's remarks were confined to the application made to him, namely, to set aside the decree. The true doctrine seems to be that laid down by the Master of the Rolls in Campbell v. Holyland, that although the order for foreclosure absolute imports to be a final order of the Court it is not so, but the mortgagee still remains liable to be treated as mortgagee, and the mortgagor still retained a claim to be treated as mortgagor subject to the discretion of the Court. Now no general rule has been laid down as to the manner in which the discretion of the Court should be exercised, and as it is said by the Master of the Rolls, by the highest authority, that no general rule can be laid down, but that the circumstances under which such discretion is to be exercised must depend on each particular case. It is necessary, therefore, to consider the facts in this case, none of which I believe are disputed, before I can apply the principles which have been laid down in the decided cases. In the latter end of 1878 or beginning of 1879 Messrs. Sassoon and Chater appear to have bought the premises in question from the old Oriental Bank for $150,000. They then immediately commenced to pull down the European buildings, or most of them, and to build Chinese houses and shops in their stead. In May, 1881, these houses were nearly completed, at a cost of $40,000, and Kwok Yin Kai made proposals to Messrs. Sassoon and Chater for the purchase of the property as re-constructed or in the course of re-construction. The property had then actually cost Messrs. Sassoon and Chater, allowing for loss of interest during the course of re-construction, probably somewhere about $220,000, and Mr. Chater had, on the 3rd February, 1881, mortgaged his half share to Mr. Sassoon for $65,000 at 8 per cent. It was eventually arranged that Kwok Yin Kai should give Messrs. Sassoon and Chater $275,000, $40,000 of which was to be paid down and $235,000, to remain on mortgage at 3 per cent for 3 months, giving time, I presume, for the buildings to be finished and for the assignee to procure tenants, and afterward, at the then low rate of 6 per cent, the lowest rates of interest on property of that description then being not under 8 per cent. An assignment of the property was executed by Messrs. Sassoon and Chater on the 3rd of May, 1881, by which, in consideration of $275,000, they assigned the property to Kwok Yin Kai absolutely. On the same day a mortgage was given of the property by Kwok Yin Kai to Messrs. Sassoon and Chater for $235,000. The mortgage contained a covenant for payment of the money, and assigned the property to Messrs. Sassoon and Chater, with a proviso for redemption, on the 3rd May, 1885, and provided that the mortgagor should retain possession until that time, or until default should be made in payment of interest, which was made payable monthly. On the 3rd May, 1881, Mr. Sassoon re-assigned the property to Mr. Chater, admitting that the sum of $65,000 had been repaid to him, but at that time it would appear from the mortgage that the amount secured thereby was divisible as follows—$175,000 to Mr. Sassoon and $40,000 to Mr. Chater. Mr. Chater must therefore have been indebted to Mr. Sassoon in the sum of $57,500. Kwok Yin Kai entered into possession and received the rents and paid the interest up to March, 1882, after which he made default. About that time he seems to have been greatly pressed by his creditors and to have been hopelessly insolvent. None of his creditors appear to have thought it advisable to have made him bankrupt, but it would appear from the evidence that on the 1st April, 1882, he made a second mortgage of this property and 11 other properties to Leong On, Wei Wah Yuk, and Cho U Ting to secure the payment of $155,000, with interest at 10 per cent, subject to charges thereon amounting to $950,000, including the charge upon the property now in question of $235,000. In trust for the several parties who, together with the trustees, were originally made co-defendants with Kwok Yin Kai in the action brought by the defendant in this action for foreclosure. On or about the 23rd May, 1882, Kwok Yin Kai not having paid any interest since March, and having made default in payment under the provisions of the mortgage, the defendants entered into possession and commenced to receive the rents and arrears of rent. The rental at that time, as appears by a paper handed to the Agent of the defendants by Kwok Yin Kai, amounted to about $17,000 per annum gross, a few of the tenements being at the time empty. On the 28th July Kwok Yin Kai, being about to leave the Colony, made a Power of Attorney whereby, after reciting that he was about to proceed to Canton, he appointed Mr. Ng Mun Kwan with fullest powers to act for him during his absence. A day or two after executing the Power of Attorney he left the Colony, and it is alleged and not disputed that he went to Annam and remained there until the period which I shall refer to hereafter. On the 10th October, 1882, as appears by the records of the Court, to which both parties have claimed reference, the defendants issued the summons in the foreclosure suit. The summons was originally directed to Kwok Yin Kai, Leong On, Wei Wah Yuk and Cho U Ting, all of Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, traders; Chui Chi Hi, manager of Chung Shun Wo Bank; Kwan Kin Sing, of Yam Hing Bank, Kwan Hok Po, of Kwan Ku Bank, Wong San Hing, of the Chee Loong Bank of Canton, Wong On Tong, of Canton; Choy Ping Wang, Manager of Sung Tak Tong; Ng Chun Sun, Manager of Sun On Bank, Tso U Tong, Bankor; Sei Wing Cheong of Kin Yuen Bank, Wong Wan Yip, of Tuck On Bank, Yeong Yam Ting, of Sun Cheong Bank, Su Chun Sing, of Chun Tak Bank, Min Kai Lam, of Lum Fat Bank, Leong Sun Ting, of Sang Cheong Bank, Tam Shin Chun, of Shun Hing Bank, Kok Yan Oon, of Yow Tai Bank, and Yeong Sing Chi of Wei Sun Bank. The solicitors for the plaintiffs in that suit appear to have communicated with Mr. Holmes, who had been acting both for Kwok Yin Kai and his creditors, as appears by the papers, and on the 25th October, 1882, Messrs. Leong On, Wei Wah Yuk; and Cho U Ting executed a re-assignment of the property in question to Kwok Yin Kai without any consideration nominal or otherwise. The re-assignment contains recitals—That the sum of $155,060 remained owing to Leong On, Wai Yuk and Cho U Ting upon the mortgage of 1st April, 1882, before referred to; that Kwok Yin Kai had executed a mortgage of the property for $235,800 lent by Messrs. Sassoon and Chater to him, and a second mortgage of the said lot, with other lots, Leong On, Wai Wah Yuk, and Cho U Tong subject to the said mortgage of $235,000; that a suit No. 200 of 1882, in which Messrs. Sassoon and Chater were plaintiffs and Kwok Yin Kai and others were defendants, was then pending in the Supreme Court, and that the subject matter of the claim was the property in question, and that Leong On, Wai Wah Yuk and Cho U Tong desired to avoid the costs and expenses of an action. On the 30th of Oct., 1882, Messrs. Stephens and Holmes, on the authority of Ng Man Kwan, Kwok Yin Kai's attorney, entered an appearance for Kwok Yin Kai. On the 13th Nov., 1882, the plaintiffs obtained an order, with the consent of Mr. Holmes, for amending the writ of summons by striking out all the defendants except Kowk Yin Kai. On the 20th November, 1882, the present defendant, the plaintiffs in the suit 200 of 1882, filed their petition, in which it was stated, amongst other things, that the rents were at that time sufficient to pay the interest and outgoings, but that the petitioners declined the responsibility of maintaining the premises for the defendant. The petition was duly served on Kwok Yin Kai's solicitor, but no answer was put in. On 2nd December, 1882, no answer having then been filed, an order was made in Chambers upon the application of the plaintiffs, and on hearing the solicitor for the plaintiff and defendant, and upon reading Mr. Wotton's affidavit filed on the same day, that the suit be set down for hearing before a Judge without a jury. Mr. Holmes, shortly after this, retired from the case, and no other solicitor was appointed for the defendant. The suit came on to be heard on or about the 9th of January, 1883, no one being instructed to appear for the defendant. The plaintiffs proceeded prove their the case, and that notice had been given to Mr. Ng Man Kwan. Mr. Ng Man Kwan was in Court and was asked by the Judge if he had anything to say, and he replied that he had nothing to say. The usual decree for foreclosure was drawn up, bearing date the 9th of January, 1883. On the 7th April, 1883, Leong On, Wei Wah Yuk and Chan U Tong, in consideration of $400, re-assigned to Kwok Yin Kai the eight of the properties assigned to them by way of second mortgage on the 1st April, 1882, exclusive of the property in question, which had been already re-assigned. In that re-assignment there is a recital that $90,000 remained owing upon the second mortgage. The $400 was paid by Ng Man Kwan, and it would appear from that re-assignment that the trustee had received in some way or other the sum of $65,000. On 23rd April an order was made in suit No. 200 of 1882 that the plaintiff be at liberty to proceed with the accounts. The accounts were brought in to the Registrar, but no one appeared before the Registrar on the taking of the accounts on the part of Kwok Yin Kai. The Registrar's certificate was made on the 3rd day of August 1884. By that certificate the Registrar found that there was a sum of $237,867.47 due to the plaintiffs on the mortgage. That there would be a further sum of $7,050 due for interest on the 3rd February, 1884, less any sum that might be received for rent, and he fixed the 4th of February, 1884, as the date for payment at his office. On 17th March, 1884, an application was made to make the decree absolute, but it transpiring that rents had been received between the date of the Registrar's certificate and the 4th of February, 1884, it was ordered that the accounts be referred back to the Registrar to take the further debits and credits, to fix a new date for payment. On the 27th May the Registrar filed a further certificate, by which he found that there was due to the plaintiff on the 3rd of February, 1884, the sum of $235,318.78 and fixed 11th of June, 1884, and the office of the Registrar as the time and place of the payment. On the 7th of June, 1884, the order of foreclosure was made absolute. Between the 3rd of February, however, and the 11th of June further rents had been received, and this was not brought to the attention of the Court, and the defendants admit by their answer that they received between the 3rd of February and 17th of June the sum of $7,404.67, as against interest and monies expended, $7,888.17. During the whole of these proceedings it is admitted that Ng Man Kwan was kept informed of what was going on and that proper notices of all the proceedings were regularly served upon him; yet from the date of the decree of foreclosure he never once appeared either before the Registrar or before the Court, and took no notice whatever of any of the proceedings. Some time in 1884 Mr. Chater sold half of his share in the property to Mr. Mody, and Mr Sassoon accounted with Messrs. Chater and Mody for rents received from June, 1884, but, no assignment thereof seems to have been made. On the 23rd March, 1885, Mr. Chater mortgaged his share of the property to Mr. Sassoon for the purpose of securing the sum of $100,000 and interest at 7 per cent. payable monthly. By that mortgage it was recited that Mr. Chater was indebted to Mr. Sassoon in the sum of $50,000 and that $50,000 had been further advanced. On the 26th March, 1885, Mr. Sassoon assigned one equal fourth part of the property to Mr. M. E. Sassoon in consideration of the sum of $60,784.02. Towards the end of 1885 Messrs. Sassoon and Chater entered into a contract for pulling down the two European houses on the Praya and building in lieu thereof six Chinese houses or shops. On the 29th of January, 1886, Messrs. Sassoon, Chater, and Sassoon granted a lease of the property for 7 years from 1st July, 1886, to Messrs. Yeong Shui and Cheong Kupp at a yearly rental of $22,500 payable monthly in advance, the tenants to pay all outgoings. On a reference to the file of Bankruptcy proceedings in the matter of Kwok Yin Kai produced by Mr. Wise at the hearing, it appears that a petition was filed against Kwok Yin Kai on the 7th of October, 1884. The petition was served upon him in Annam on the 19th of January, 1885, but the court, not being satisfied with the sufficiency of the petitioning creditors' claim, declined to make an order of adjudication. Another petition by another creditor was filed on the 22nd day of September, 1885, and Kwok Yin Kai, who had then returned to the Colony, was personally served on the 23rd September, and was with his own consent adjudicated a bankrupt on the 12th Oct. Four creditors put in claims before the first meeting of creditors amounting to $291,961.23. The first meeting of creditors was held on November 6th and adjourned to the 12th, and it was decided to take steps to re-open the foreclosure decree in suit No. 200 of 1882 if so advised. Upon the 10th March, 1886, notice was given to Messrs. Sassoon and Chater, and on the 20th April, 1886, the writ in this suit was issued. A further claim against the estate has since been made in the Bankruptcy proceedings of $36,012,77 making the amount of claims against the estate $327,974, and Mr. Wise stated that the assets of the estate amounted to $311.28 and two sums of $16,000 and $2,000 which he did not seem to think were recoverable. Mr. Francis contended that he was entitled to open the order absolute for foreclosure on the ground of irregularities in obtaining it, and on account of the injustice done to the general body of Kwok Yin Kai's creditors. It is clear that there was no irregularity in obtaining the decree for foreclosure; at all events none has been pointed out. With respect to the Registrar's first certificate Mr. Francis, as I understand, takes objection to it on the ground that it does not appear to be borne out by the evidence to which the Registrar refers, and to both the first and second certificates he objects to some of the items allowed. But it does not seem to me that on the present state of the proceedings these objections can be sustained. The Official Assignee can have no greater locus standi than Kwok Yin Kai could have had, and as he, through his attorney, deliberately refrained from taking any part in or questioning the proceedings, I do not think he could do so now, unless, perhaps, he could show that a very material difference had been made, so material that had he known he would have been in a position to have raised the money and cleared off the mortgage. I am not satisfied, however, that there were any inaccuracies in either of the certificates. The first certificate was carried down to a later date than the accounts brought in, and the mere omission to refer to all the sources from which the Registrar derived his information are not sufficient to invalidate his certificate. If brought to the attention of the Judge in due course it might, and probably would, have been a ground for reference back to the Registrar before confirmation. With regard to the order absolute for foreclosure an irregularity, to say the least of it, was undoubtedly committed, and this would be a strong ground for permitting the opening of the accounts if the plaintiff in this suit had he a good case on the merits. But I do not think it was more than an irregularity. The practice of the Court required that before the order for foreclosure absolute was made an affidavit from the plaintiff in the suit alleging, amongst other things, that no part of the money found due had been paid, and that that amount was still due and owing from the defendant to the plaintiffs should be filed. That affidavit was put in by Messrs. Sassoon and Chater, as it is admitted, without any intention to mislead the Court. But it turns out that it was erroneous because the balance found due had been altered in the meantime by the receipt of rents. But it seems to me that the practice was quite unnecessary for the protection of the mortgagor, and that after all it amounted to a mere form. If the mortgagor seriously intended to pay off the mortgage money it would have been quite in accordance with justice to have directed him to have paid the money on the date specified, or to have allowed an extension in either case, subject to the taking of subsequent accounts, and to have made such arrangements as would have secured justice between both parties, and the protection of the mortgagor. If the mortgagor makes

would have listened to any such proposition, unless indeed he could have given Messrs. Sassoon and Chater an indemnity against the property falling further in value. The property was let to monthly tenants, and consisted in a large measure of shops, the whole lot to tenants apparently of so slippery a nature that Messrs. Sassoon and Chater deemed it necessary to employ two watchmen to prevent them from leaving with their goods and chattels without payment of their rent. There was no security therefore for the monthly rents and depression in trade caused by wars, and rumours of war, or other causes, or accidents rising from fire or typhoons might have left many if not most of the tenements unoccupied. According to many of the old cases a mortgage was considered merely as a security for money. A mortgagee was supposed to have placed his value on the property and to have been prepared to take it in lieu of the money advanced. It would therefore matter little to him whether he got the money or took the property, and as long as he retained the property in his hands even after foreclosure the mortgagor was frequently permitted to redeem. According to modern cases, however, and I think perhaps this is in a great degree owing to the introduction of Powers of Sale into mortgages, it has been recognized more and more that the mortgagee has a right to call in his money as soon as he is entitled to under his mortgage, that he is not bound to enter into possession of the rents and profits on behalf of another, that even if he does he should not be subject to a perpetual account nor be converted into a perpetual bailiff, but that after a fair and reasonable time given to the mortgagor to discharge the debt, if the mortgagor wishes to do so and can show that he is making arrangements for the purpose, he should in default be foreclosed his right of redemption. Then Messrs. Sassoon and Chater have, since the order for foreclosure absolute, entered into the property as they were entitled to do and have treated it as their own. Upon the strength of the final order they have divided between them the rents received instead of retaining the 6 per cent. interest allowed on the mortgage; it seems to me that it would be unjust to them under the circumstances to call upon them to refund. Mr. Chater and Mr. Sassoon have altered the state of accounts between them, Mr. Chater increasing his debt to Mr. Sassoon while Mr. Sassoon has reduced the rate of interest. Mr. Chater has also parted with half of his interest to Mr. Mody, although it is not quite clear from the evidence whether this was done before or after the final order of foreclosure. But Mr. Sassoon has unquestionably after that date assigned half of his share to Mr. M. E. Sassoon in consideration of $60,784.02. In addition to this Messrs. Sassoon Chater and Sassoon, Mr. Chater on behalf of himself and Mr. Mody, have arranged for their own benefit to pull down the European houses on the Praya and to build Chinese shops and houses instead, and have also, for their own benefit, entered into an advantageous lease with Messrs. Sun Shin and Cheong Kopp. Mr. Francis says that the arrangements between Mr. Sassoon and Mr. M. E. Sassoon and Mr. Chater and Mr. Mody may be looked upon as in the nature of family arrangements the parties being so intimately connected in business. I have no evidence as to that, but assuming it to be so, even family arrangements give rights and responsibilities which have to be regarded strictly. How then am I to interfere justly and equitably with the rights acquired by Messrs. Mody and M. E. Sassoon, and the arrangements made with regard to the property of their own benefit, and of which I should have to deprive them or the lessees, for with regard to the lessees, even if I could hold that in the event of the plaintiffs redeeming, the lease was to be considered binding, I cannot help putting them in a different position to that in which they now are. There can be no doubt that Messrs. Sassoon and Chater have entered upon this property and dealt with it as their own, and I have found that the creditors did not come in and endeavour to protect their interests within a reasonable time. Even, therefore, if the mortgagor had greater claims to the consideration of the Court upon equitable grounds than I have considered, I think the remarks of Vice Chancellor Rolfe, afterwards Lord Cranworth, in the case of Thornhill v. Manning referred to by Sir George Jessel in Campbell v. Holyland as the highest authority Sim. N. S, p. 454 apply. "It is quite impossible to lay down any general rule as to the circumstances which will induce the Court to open a decree of foreclosure, but this I must observe that the Court has a very strong inclination to give assistance to a mortgagor if he applies promptly, and the Court has the means of giving the mortgagee immediate payment, and perhaps that is the only clue which the Court has to guide it. The Mortgagor must not lie by and let the mortgagee take possession of the estate and deal with it as if he were to hold it permanently as his own, and then come and say: "I am now ready to pay you the principal, interest, and costs." The Court could not then interfere on any terms. I think that the promptness of the mortgagor is the great and important feature in the case which must guide the Court in deciding what it ought to do." As I have seen no reason why in the discretion of the Court the order for foreclosure absolute should be re-opened, indeed on the contrary, as I have endeavoured to point out as it seems to me all the equitable principles were against it, and as I do not consider that this case comes in any way within the principles upon which the order absolute for foreclosure was opened in the case Campbell v. Holyland, the case relied on on the part of the plaintiff, the petition must be dismissed. The judgment of the Court therefore will be for the defendants with costs but not as against the Official Assignee personally.

POLICE COURT.

17th November.

BEFORE MR. E. MACKEAN.

SQUATTER TRESPASSERS.

Ten Chinese were summoned before the Court by Sanitary Inspector Clerihew charged with trespassing upon Crown land at Mount Davis, above Lap Sap Wan.

The defendants are the last remains of the squatters who have been recently cleared out of their village above Lap Sap Wan. At the time the villagers were turned out these people were allowed an extension of time as they were burners of rice husks, reducing them to ashes, and converting them by various processes into tooth powder, &c., and the process taking a considerable amount of time the extension was allowed in order that they might suffer no loss. They were actually given more time than they asked for, and they gave a written undertaking to clear out at the specified date. They did not leave then, however, but kept to their huts until the present proceedings became necessary.

The defendants were fined $25 each, or in default a month's hard labour.

TEZE-FA CASE.

Lau Aman, of No. 5, Ship-street, Wanchai, was summoned by Inspector Mackie on a charge of keeping a taze-fa lottery agency. He was convicted and fined $25, which he paid. $3 to each informer.

THE EDUCATION OF EUROPEAN GIRLS IN THE FAR EAST.

In writing on the education of the girls of the present and future generations, the *Rangoon Times*, after touching on the natives of the East, remarks:—

Coming now to the daughters of domiciled and other Europeans; girls of white blood, it is fair to ask whether it is not possible so to train them at school that they shall become fitted to take upon themselves the responsibilities of a home, and the duties of married life. Whether it is not possible to turn them out so that they shall be helpers and comforters to their husbands instead of, as is unfortunately too often the case at present, drags and millstones round the neck of any man who is unwise enough to marry them. It must be borne in mind that the vast majority of girls now being educated in the Rangoon schools are fated to become the wives of clerks and others whose incomes are limited in the extreme, and to whom the marrying of a useless wife will be the first step on a lifelong road of debt and misery and, such being the case, the proper education of the future mothers becomes at once a question of the utmost importance. No fault can of course be found with their present education in regard to the three R's, but this we wish to impress on the public is only one branch of learning, indispensable without doubt, but still not very much more so than the acquisition of the art of House-keeping. To any woman a training in this latter is invaluable, for a woman is useless and unfitted for duties as either wife, daughter, or sister unless she can keep house. Therefore, we maintain schools ought to include cooking and housekeeping in their curriculum. Why should not cooking classes be started in every girls' school, so that when a girl enters the marital stage she will be able to look after her servants if she is able to keep them, and if she is not, may be able to prepare her husband's dinner herself. Again, girls might be taught with profit to be their own milliners; make their own dresses, and trim their own hats and thus do away with another large item of expense which now obtains in an average Rangoon household. These are the things sensible men look to when choosing a wife, and to the want of them some portion of the growing disinclination on the part of men to marry may be traced. We say advisedly some part, for we are inclined to believe that the increasing number of bachelors in the world is partly to be accounted for by that law of nature by which when the pressure of population gets too heavy, natural means are found to relieve it.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

The subjoined telegrams are taken from the *Rangoon Gazette*:—

FRANCE AND THE ENGLISH IN EGYPT.

PARIS, 29th October.

Replying to the other French papers, which are insisting on the evacuation of Egypt by the British forces, the *Temps* argues that the demand is idle, until the Great Powers have settled in what manner the British are to be replaced, as it is certain that Egypt alone is incapable of maintaining order and preserving European interests in that country.

PRINCE WALDEMAR AND THE THRONE OF BULGARIA.

COPENHAGEN, 29th October.

It is reported that His Imperial Majesty the Czar has sounded Prince Waldemar of Denmark, as to whether he will accept the Principedom of Bulgaria.

LONDON, 31st October.

Prince Waldemar of Denmark is unwilling to accept the Principedom of Bulgaria.

GENERAL KAULBARS AND THE BULGARIAN REGENCY.

TIRNOVA, 29th October.

The state of siege which has been proclaimed at Sofia and Varna, is in consequence of the attempts made by Zankovists to overthrow the Provisional Government. General Kaulbars has sent a series of Notes to the Bulgarian Regency, in which he revived his old complaints and emphasises the gravity of the situation which has necessitated the despatch of Russian warvessels to Varna, and demands the immediate release of the Kidnappers of Prince Alexander. The Notes are regarded as the foreshadow of a Russian occupation of Bulgaria.

SOFIA, 30th October.

General Kaulbars has presented an Ultimatum to the Bulgarian Government, in which he complains of the treatment of Russians in Bulgaria and the general Reign of Terror which prevails. Failing a sufficient answer to his Ultimatum in three days, he will leave Bulgaria with the whole of the Russian Consulate staff. The Regency, he adds, must be answerable for the consequences. The Bulgarian Government, in reply, has requested him to name the Russians who have been molested.

THE CHOLERA OUTBREAK ON THE "EUPHRATES."

SUEZ, 29th October.

The troop-ship *Euphrates*, homeward bound from Bombay, is placed in quarantine at El Tor.

LONDON, 31st October.

Owing to the British Government having protested against the detention in quarantine of the troopship *Euphrates* at El-Tor, the Egyptian Government has now allowed the troopship to pass through the Canal, after having been fumigated.

CHOLERA IN HUNGARY.

BUDAPESTH, 30th October.

Latest returns show that cholera in Hungary is decreasing.

THE PACIFICATION OF BURMAH.

MINHLA, 23th October.

Dacoits set fire to the town, and also to several large boats, which were sent drifting down the river.

MANDALAY, 29th October.

On the 27th instant, a small force under Colonel Steadman and Major Campbell were advancing from Aunde to occupy Zeebingalay, a place among the Shan Hills, about 28 miles to the South East of Mandalay, and which commands important passes. Major Campbell's party encountered the enemy who opened fire from a strongly stockaded position, and offered a stubborn resistance. Ultimately our men forced their way through and dislodged the enemy. Our loss was one Sapper killed, and Lieutenant Glanville, R.E., three Sappers and one Sappy wounded. Enemy's loss unknown. After the action the column proceeded to Zeebingalay, which they found had been burned.

News has been received here, that the Government of India have at length sanctioned the railway from Toungboo, *viâ* Yamethen, to Mandalay; and a start will be made at once with the work of construction. This intelligence has given rise to great satisfaction here, as it is generally considered that the construction of this line will be one of the best means of producing peace.

MANDALAY, 30th October.

The expedition for the Ruby Mines, with Mr. Streeter and party, leave here on Monday next. The force, which will be under command of Cubitt, will consist of companies of Ghoorkas, Welsh Fusiliers and Sappers, with guns following. The orders are to strongly garrison Sagadoung, and send the remainder of the force on to Moront. They are to be prepared to fight if provoked; but no effort is to be spared to secure peaceful possession of the Mines. Natives who offer assistance are to be employed whenever possible.

MANDALAY, 31st October.

During the past six months, General White has established one hundred and twenty fresh posts in an area of one thousand square miles.

General White and the force under his command, while deeply regretting the death of Sir Herbert MacPherson, warmly welcomes the advent of Sir Frederick Roberts.

TIENTSIN.

6th November.

There have been two steamers direct from Europe to our port this year. The last to visit us is the British steamer *Baumben* via Antwerp and Saigon. She crossed the bar drawing 11½ feet of water, and came up right alongside the Bund with a thousand tons of cargo. Her engines are triple expansion, and burning twelve tons of coal, she can steam twelve knots an hour, and fourteen knots with fourteen tons coal. She was built at Dumbarton, and this is her first trip. I should not wonder if some of the local steamship companies get hold of her running up the river next year, as she is well suited for it. Her consignees at Hongkong were Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.; here she is consigned to Messrs. Cordes & Co.—

The locomotive and carriages have been running on the West Plains during the race days to the great amusement of the natives. Li Hung-chang has not taken a ride on the line yet.

Our Customs Taotai has been transferred to Port Arthur, and leaves for his post to-morrow. Taotai Yuen of Port Arthur is to be our future Customs Taotai.

Admirals Ting and Lang have had an interview with Li. Admiral Lang, I learn, says there can be no blame laid to Admiral Ting about the Nagasaki affair. If any one is to be blamed it is himself. This has pleased Li very much. I hear on good authority that had it not been for the Superintendent of Police at Nagasaki, all would have passed off with the trifling results that generally occur with sailors on shore, but he gave orders for the policemen to be very strict with the Chinese men-of-war's men, and Japanese policemen, as is well known, can be very officious when they like. The Japanese papers give only one side of the question, being determined to blame the Chinese only. This I hear is true. Now, if it is, will the Japanese Government acknowledge their fault with good grace?

His Excellency Salcedo, Minister for Spain, paid a visit to Li Hung-chang to-day.

The Russian ram corvette *Sevastopol* leaves here on Monday next.—*Mercury* Correspondent.

PEKING.

6th November.

Better weather has at last visited us, the skies are now clear and we are having a decidedly cold atmosphere. Comfortable travelling by water is now out of the question, the alternative road route is becoming forbidding, as the ruts on the way are something quite horrible, and one pities the poor mules. There is no pity, however, for the occupants of the carts, nor for the Chinese, any way, who have got accustomed, through ages of the use of it, to this mode of vehicular locomotion.

On the evening of the 29th the first general meeting of the members of the Peking Oriental Society took place, when Mr. Owen read an interesting paper on the "Ancient cult of the Chinese, as found in the Shiking." A good discussion ensued, in which some of the points brought forward were controverted, as for example, the religiousness of Confucius, as shown by his discarding the earlier term for the Supreme Ruler and taking Heaven as a substitute; the assumption that because certain religious rites are referred to Kings and Ministers, therefore the same ideas and practices existed among the common people; that idolatry is not mentioned in the work in question where polytheism implies it. The absence from the paper of one very pregnant and direct reference to a Supreme Being was pointed out; and one speaker took exception to the charge of agnosticism preferred by a previous speaker against Confucius, while at the same time he admitted that the two terms Supreme Ruler and Heaven were synonymous. A third entered his dissent from the views in the Paper as to the knowledge and rites connected with the worship of the Supreme Ruler, alleging that the same acts were also paid to, or were classed among, the worship given to the subordinate objects, such as hills, steamer, &c. This was well rebutted by another speaker, who denied that equal rites were ever paid to Heaven and the other gods; that the Emperors worshipped Shangti in an especial manner, and that sacrifice for victories, &c., were *only* made at the Temple of Heaven. The speaker who called forth these remarks challenged the reader of the paper to produce a passage in the Book of Records equal to the first verse of Genesis—"God created the heavens and the earth." The reader inferred this as logically bound up in the fact that to Him was ascribed the origin of the moral nature in man. Dr. Edkins, the President of the Association, made a few remarks, referring among other things to the similarity of the acts of worship performed in the present day to those of the Babylonians and other peoples of the Western portions of Asia. The question of the reservation, by enclosing or covering, the Nestorian tablet, and the advisability of bodily removing it to the British Museum was raised by the Chairman, upon the report by Mr. Stevenson of the China Inland Mission, on the condition of the stone. The tablet has stood for nearly 1,200 years and doubtless the Chinese Government would grant permission for its removal; unless they decided upon preserving this ancient testimony to the spread of Christianity in China, as evidence of the Western religion to their own people. If the stone is not destroyed by atmospheric influences, superstition, or other causes, its existence may prove of great value in the future to Chinese Christians. No decision, however, was come to upon the subject by the meeting. I observed amongst the audience on this occasion, in addition to a few ladies, the Ministers of Holland, the United States, Spain, Belgium, and Japan. Letters were also read from Professors Legge of Oxford, and St. Denis of Paris, accepting with pleasure the honorary membership of the Society, while Professor Legge also sent a copy of his latest work on the Chinese classics,—the Li Ki,—as a present to the library. Col. Denby moved and Mr. Verhaeghe seconded a vote of thanks to the reader of the paper, after carrying which a large portion of meeting retired to the dining room and partook of refreshments.

At the lawn tennis competition which has just taken place, Mr. McLean took first and Mr. Bullock second prize.

Two days ago the *Gazette* contained a notice of the reinstatement, accompanied by payment of arrears, of Prince Kung and Pao-chen. This has, I believe, given universal satisfaction, for the late Ministers of Foreign Affairs deserved well of their country, having carried her through very trying times.

The German Minister gave his first diplomatic dinner on the 31st ultimo and has since given another. And on Wednesday evening last Col. and Mrs. Denby gave an "At Home" at the United States Legation, the grounds of which were beautifully lighted with variegated Chinese lanterns, suspended from trees, which lent quite the appearance of fairyland to the scene. Inside, the rooms were even more charming. The guests began to arrive about 9 o'cock and dancing—pleasantly interrupted by supper—was continued with great spirit till that undefined period in the morning which Scotsmen describe as a "wee short hour ayont the 'twal." The American Minister and his family enjoy bringing together the members of the various legations, the College, and the Customs' Service. The officials and others have greatly taken to riding on muleback, on account of the badness of the roads, and a paper hunt had been arranged by the French Secretary of Legation for to-day with a picnic at the race-course, but just at starting hour a heavy shower fell.

The Spanish Minister and Secretary, and Dr. Retich, and M. Rissthueber have left us Mr. Strongs, second Secretary of the British Legation, goes in a few days, to take up an appointment at Constantinople. Mr. Bowra has arrived to the Customs and Mr. Drummond to study Chinese.—*N. C. Daily News* Correspondent.

GINSENG CULTIVATION IN KOREA.

The ginseng of Korea as ordinarily spoken of is cultivated. It is of two kinds, named by colour—red ginseng (Heng-lun) and white ginseng (Pak-lum)—both kinds being the same root. White ginseng is the plain root, washed and dried. It is superior to the red ginseng to Koreans, who say that the process of curing preserves, but reduces the strength of, red ginseng. White ginseng is abundantly sold in Korea, and enormously used as a strengthening and blood-purifying medicine. Red ginseng is cured white ginseng. By law it can only be cured by the government at one place. The curing is a process of steaming and prolonged dyeing, which solidifies the white root, and changes its colour to a fleshy pink. When broken, red ginseng presents a glossy, brittle section. Red ginseng is not an article of ordinary trade, and may not be exported under the treaties of Korea. The whole crop is carried to China by the annual embassy, and the proceeds of sales belong to the King personally. From personal experience and observation I am assured that Korean ginseng is an active, strongly-heating medicine. It is most commonly taken in the form of a concentrated infusion. The fresh root is sliced and eaten with honey. The use of it must be attended with caution. It often produces boils and eruptions, sleeplessness and flushing of the body and other temporary derangements of the system in the course of its purification. Koreans say that only ten out of every hundred persons in their own country may use ginseng with the above-described effects, but say also, that in every case the use of ginseng is beneficial as purifying and strengthening. The best ginseng is the wild root of and above thirty years' growth. Such commands a fabulous price and is not ordinarily obtainable or ever in the market. Western people appear to regard the virtues of ginseng claimed by Orientals rather contemptuously—as imaginary and based on superstition. The evidences are that the mystic value attached itself to ginseng after its virtues had been practically ascertained. —Mr. FOULK in the *American Exporter*.

OLLA PODRIDA.

German commerce in the Cameroons is stated on good authority to be in a state of deadlock.

The Ministerial Council in Madrid has approved a decree of the Minister of the Colonies giving immediate and unconditional freedom to the few remaining negro slaves in Cuba.

There seems to be considerable fear in Belgrade of a Russian conspiracy to rob King Milan of his throne. "Already," it is significantly reported, "the rouble has begun to roll in Servia," and "rouble" and "trouble" are only separated by a single letter.

Good titles are becoming so scarce that a lady novelist has had to go to the grocer for a new one, and has entitled her latest book "Soap:—A Romance." Let us hope that the grocer will not return the compliment by wrapping up in the pages of the novel the article which gives it its name.

The Duke of Cambridge has returned from Germany in a critical mood, and with his faculties sharpened by his recent attendance at the Austrian manœuvres. He went down to Aldershot last week (says *Truth*) fully prepared to find fault if there were any occasion to do so, and H.R.H. found plenty of employment for "the rough side of his tongue." There was a very palpable "slackness" all round, and the march past was most sloventy, so that the Duke was made very angry, and he rowed the offenders with Wellingtonian severity, and did not by any means soften his well-deserved rebukes.

Lord and Lady Londonderry are patronising Irish manufactures extensively. Poplin finds much favour with her ladyship, while his excellency arrays himself in the tweeds of the country, cut and made in Dublin by Dublincrs. The woollen trade was never, perhaps, half so flourishing in the "distressful country" as at this moment.

Orders have been issued from the British War Office for recruiting for the militia in the Northern District to be continued, even where regiments are complete to their full establishment, to the extent of the number absent from the last training. It is hoped that by this means the regiments will in future come up for training in a more perfect condition as to numbers than heretofore.

Decorations and Orders of Merit are all the rage on the Continent. Fired by the example of M. Paul Bert and his "Green Dragon of Annam," M. Lockroy recently instituted a medal of honour for working men; and now the Duke of Saxe-Altenburg has started a "Servants' Order of Merit." When Mascarille goes a-mashing among the beauties of the aristocracy he must not forget to put his ribbon and cross in his pocket.

A correspondent of *Notes and Queries* says that until lately he thought the phrase about "sending him away with a flea in his ear" a modern vulgarism. He has, however, discovered the expression in a little book, printed so long ago as 1577, wherein a widow is said to have given certain persons "a rosemarie wipe, dismissing them and sending them away with fleas in their ears." And now, pray, what is "a rosemarie wipe"?

"All the papers you send's, sir, comes in very 'andy to light the fire. We never reads them." Thus a British matron to a School Board teacher. One is reminded thereby of the reply made by Charles Mathews to the "dead-head," who complained that he never received any answer to his applications for seats, although he always enclosed stamps for reply. "Go on enclosing them," the *débonnaire* actor is reported to have said. "They are always useful."

The shopkeepers of Paris do not bless the Radical Government which drives noble and wealthy Frenchmen and foreigners to spend their money elsewhere. Not long ago a leading shopkeeper in the Rue de la Paix put up his shutters, with the legend, "Fermé à cause d'expulsion"; and now comes the news that the Duke and Duchess d'Alençon have decided to let their *hôtel* in the Avenue Kléber, and leave Paris for good. Reaction from this sort of thing is inevitable. When and how is it coming?

Lord Dufferin is very sanguine as to the future of Burmah. The pacification of the upper provinces, he says, is only a matter of time, and that time will not be long in coming with the vigorous measures that are now being taken for the suppression of dacoity and disaffection in the newly-conquered country. When order is restored we shall be amply repaid for any expenditure which may have been incurred. Such are the Indian Viceroy's views, and he generally knows what he is talking about, as all will readily admit.

Juvenile murderers seem to be increasing in numbers on the continent. The assassination of a girl by two French lads of sixteen, who called themselves by Indian names taken from Cooper's novels, and who actually wrote a romance of which their crime formed the *dénouement*, would be ludicrous if it were not so dreadful. But the way in which a little German girl only twelve years old murdered her baby playmate for the sake of the earrings which she wore, is an instance of depravity more shocking than anything in German romantic literature.

The pleasant and unpretending published diaries of Her Majesty notwithstanding, the Royal Family of England cannot be looked upon as distinctly "literary." The Prince of Wales, indeed, has for some time been in the habit of "making a book," and the late Duke of Albany sought the acquaintance of Mr. James Payn; but these are the exceptions that prove the rule. It is therefore gratifying to learn that Prince "Eddy" has lately taken to a sedulous study of Shakespear in the edition presented to him by his revered grandmother. What the young gentleman most admires are the speeches of Friar Laurence.

The Milan correspondent of the *Tagblatt* states that negotiations are being carried on between England and Italy, with a view to the conclusion of a convention between the two countries, by the terms of which Italy would support England's policy in Bulgaria, in return for certain compensations in Africa. Although the report is entirely unconfirmed, the semi-official Italian papers contain announcements that appear to have some bearing upon the statment of the *Tagblatt's* correspondent. According to the journals in question the occupation of Suakin by Italian troops is imminent, and it is added that Italy, in accord with England, will shortly take energetic action against Abyssinia. In return for this, Italy will support England in Egypt against France.

The Aldershot correspondent of the *Times* gives the following account of the disturbance at Aldershot:—"Considerable excitement was caused on the evening of the 6th October by a riot, in which some men of the Inniskillings and 2nd Rifle Brigade took part. Two hundred men of the Inniskillings who were under orders to proceed to India were granted permission to leave barracks without their belts. The military patrol, not being aware of this, placed them under arrest. The men resented this, and a general riot ensued, in which some of the Rifles joined, using their belts freely. Some of the Inniskillings then returned to quarters and armed themselves with iron col-posts. The military police acted splendidly, and in a very short time quelled the riot, but, unfortunately, not before several of them had received severe injuries."

The experiment of turning cats loose in Australia to destroy the swarms of rabbits, is reported to have proved eminently successful. In one of the worst-infested districts of Victoria 250 cats were bought at 1s. a head, enclosed for a time in a limited space by means of wire netting, fed on rabbits, and afterwards turned loose in batches, food having been still supplied in a rough building for any cats which might not at once support themselves by hunting. Not a single cat is known to have found its way to its original home; and as to the result of the experiment, the special reporter of the *Farmers' Gazette* says:—"During a thorough inspection of the sand hummocks just a little before twilight, our party only succeeded in seeing three rabbits. The cats, on the other hand, were to be met with everywhere, and mangled rabbits, some slaughtered but recently and others dead for weeks, were come across in all directions. The cats were evidently the complete masters of the situation." The writer goes on to express the opinion that there is no doubt whatever as to the success of the experiment, which is moreover, as inexpensive as it is successful.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY, 16th November.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Telegraphic Transfer 3/4½
Bank Bills, on demand 3/4½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 3/4½
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight.....3/4½
Credits, at 4 months' sight 3/4½
Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight 3/5

ON PARIS.—
Bank Bills, on demand 4.22
Credits, at 4 months' sight 4.31

ON NEW YORK.—
Bank Bills, on demand.....81½
Credits, 60 days' sight 82½

ON BOMBAY.—
Telegraphic Transfer 22½
Bank, on demand 22½½

ON CALCUTTA.—
Telegraphic Transfer 22½
Bank, on demand 22½½

ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, at sight 71½
Private, 30 days' sight 72½

SHARES.

Quotations are:—
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—170 per cent. premium.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited—$85 per share, ex div., sales.
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$68½ per share.
North China Insurance—Tls. 285 per share.
Yangtsze Insurance Association—Tls. 118 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company, Limited—$120 per share.
On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 143 per share.
Canton Insurance Office, Limited—$82½ per share.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$440 per share.
China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$94 per share.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—115 per cent. prem.
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—$90 per cent. prem., sellers.
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Shares—Par, sellers.
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited—30 per cent. discount, nominal.
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited—$45 per share.
Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$125 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—$186 per share.
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—$112 per share, sales.
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—$57 per share, sales.
Hongkong Ice Company's Shares—$40 per share, sales.
Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—$120 per share.
Perak Tin Mining and Smelting Company—$10 per share.
Punjom and Sungkie Dua Samantan Mining Company, Limited—$10½ per share, sales.
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company—Tls. 18 per share.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—$52 per share.
Hongkong and Macao Glass Manufacturing Co., Limited.—60 per cent. discount.
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—32 per cent. premium.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 A—2 per cent. premium.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—7 per cent. premium.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—8 per cent. premium.
Chinese Imperial Government 1885 Dollar Loan—3 per cent. premium.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(FROM MESSRS. FALCONER & CO.'S REGISTER.)

November 17th.

Barometer—9 A.M.	30.000
Barometer—1 P.M.	29.880
Barometer—4 P.M.	29.860
Thermometer—9 A.M.	69
Thermometer—1 P.M.	74
Thermometer—4 P.M.	73
Thermometer—9 A.M. (Wet bulb)	61
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	64
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	63
Thermometer—Maximum	74
Thermometer—Minimum (over night)	67

HONGKONG TIDE-TABLE.

18TH TO 24TH NOVEMBER, 1886.

Day of Week	Day of Month	High Water, Hongkong Mean Time.	Height.	Low Water, Hongkong Mean Time.	Height.
		h m	ft. in.	h m	ft. in.
Th.	18	3 40 a	2 10	m 8 4	0 3
				7 [illegible] a	3 7
F.	19	m 0 51	4 9	m 9 1	0 1
		4 19 a	3 3	8 49 a	3 6
Sat.	20	m 2 21	4 2	m 6 54	0 4
		5 20 a	3 7	10 18 a	3 2
S.	21	m 4 9	3 9	m 10 13	0 7
		6 54 a	4 0	11 37 a	1 7
M.	22	m 5 48	3 7	m 11 40	0 9
		8 34 a	4 7		
Tu.	23	m 7 0	3 8	m 0 42	0 10
		7 8 a	5 1	0 38 a	0 11
W.	24	m 8 3	3 5	m 1 37	0 3
		7 42 a	5 7	1 4 a	1 1

The height of mean sea-level has been determined at 7.593 feet above zero of the tide-gauge at the Victoria Naval Yard; and the Low-water Ordinary Spring-Tides, to which datum the heights in these Tables are referred, are 5.593 feet above zero.

The heights in the Tables marked with a minus (—) sign are below Low-Water Ordinary Spring-Tides, and should be subtracted from the constants given above.

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

16th November, 1886, at 4 P.M.

STATION.	Barometer red. to sea level 32° Fahr.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Weather.	Rain last 24 hours.
Manila	29.67	80	66	WSW	1	o	—
Haiphong ...	29.93	79	—	NNW	—	o	—
Hongkong ...	29.99	72	39	N	1	o	—
Amoy	30.01	73	46	NE	4	o	—
Foochow ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai....	30.22	59	70	N	3	b	—
Nagasaki ...	30.20	—	—	NW	2	—	—
Wladivostock.	29.89	33	—	NW	2	s	—

17th November, 1886, at 10 A.M.

STATION.	Barometer red. to sea level 32° Fahr.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Force.	Weather.	Rain last 24 hours.
Bolinao	29.71	86	—	NNW	5	—	—
Haiphong ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hongkong...	29.99	70	58	—	0	o	—
Amoy	30.05	63	25	NNE	5	o	—
Foochow ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Shanghai	30.24	55	87	NNE	3	o	—
Nagasaki ...	30.23	—	—	—	0	—	—
Wladivostock.	30.10	32	53	NW	3	b	0.08

W. DOBERCK.

Hongkong Observatory, 17th November, 1886.

METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

	Previous day. at 4 p.m.	On date at 10 a.m.	On date at 4 p.m.
Barometer	29.98	29.99	29.84
Temperature	72	70	74
Humidity	39	33	23
Direction of wind ...	N.	—	N.N.W.
Force of wind	1	0	1
Weather	c.	c.	b.
Rain	—	—	—

1.—BAROMETER reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit and to the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.
2.—TEMPERATURE in the shade in degrees Fahrenheit.
3.—HUMIDITY in percentage of saturation, the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.
4.—DIRECTION OF THE WIND to two points.
5.—FORCE OF THE WIND according to Beaufort Scale.
6.—STATE OF THE WEATHER: B, blue sky; C, detached clouds; D, drizzling rain; F, fog; G, gloomy; H, hail; L, lightning; O, overcast; P, passing showers; Q, squally; R, rain; S, snow; T, thunder; V, visibility; W, dew (wet).
7.—RAIN in inches, tenths and hundredths.

W. DOBERCK.

Hongkong Observatory, 17th November, 1886.

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LEAVES HONGKONG, 6.30 A.M., 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.30, 10.30, 11.30, 12.30 P.M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 4.30, 5.30, 6.30, 11.00, 12.00.

For Further Particulars, &c., Apply to

W. KERFOOT HUGHES, Agent, Pedder's Street.

Hongkong, 6th May, 1886. [952

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[illegible] [1820

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Case of 48 quarts at .....$12.00.
Case of 96 pints at .....$13.00.
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 21st September, 1886. [1810

FOR SALE.

GERMAN BEER, BRAUEREI "ZUR EICHE," KIEL.
$8.50 per Case of 4 dozen quarts.
EDUARD SCHELLHASS & Co., Sole Agents, Hongkong and China.
Hongkong, 4th November, 1886. [2073

FOR SALE.

3 TON CUTTER YACHT.
Apply to MESSRS. GEO. FENWICK & Co., Praya East.
Hongkong, 6th November, 1886. [2086

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE "MONOPOLE,"
—HEIDSIECK & Co.—
MONOPOLE RED SEAL (medium dry).
Do. RED FOIL "SEC" (dry).
Do. GOLD FOIL "DRY" (extra dry).
CARLOWITZ & Co.,
Sole Agents for HEIDSIECK & Co., REIMS, For Hongkong, China, and the East.
Hongkong, 1st July, 1885. [1294

FOR SALE.

AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
SACCONE'S SHERRY, PORT, CLARETS, CHAMPAGNE.
HOCKS, BURGUNDY.
BRANDY, WHISKIES, ALE, STOUT.
MACHINERY, LAWN MOWERS.
SCALES, BICYCLES.
PAINTS, OILS, VARNISH.
Apply to W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co., Bank Buildings.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1886. [71

YEE SUNG & Co.,
COAL MERCHANTS, have always on h

INSURANCES.

AMICABLE INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED, (OF CALCUTTA).

THE Undersigned are prepared to GRANT POLICIES on MARINE RISKS at Current Rates.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 27th September, 1886. [1852

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF 1877. IN HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, Agents of the above Company, are Prepared to ACCEPT RISKS at Current Rates.

PUSTAU & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 18th January, 1884 [184

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, Is prepared to ACCEPT FIRST-CLASS RISKS at ½ % nett per Annum, and other INSURANCES at Current Rates.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon, Penang, and the Philippines.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, Secretary.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1882. [744

THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

CAPITAL (SUBSCRIBED), $1,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

LUM SIN SANG, Esq.
BAN HUP, Esq. | YOW CHONG PENG, Esq.
CHAN LI CHOY, Esq. | Q. HOI CHUNG, Esq.

The Company GRANTS POLICIES on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World, payable at any of its Agencies.

Contributory Dividends are payable to all Contributors of Business, whether they are Shareholders or not.

WOO LIN YUEN, Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE, No. 2, Queen's Road West.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1881. [1781

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

The Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at Current Rates.

SIEMSSEN & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1872. [11

GENERAL LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE AND LIFE at Current Rates

PUSTAU & Co.

Hongkong, 1st April, 1885. [697

PHŒNIX FIRE OFFICE

The Undersigned are now prepared to GRANT POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE at the following Rates:—

On First-class European Tenements .....at ¾ % Net per Annum.
On First-class Godowns, & Merchandise stored therein .....at ¾ % Net per Annum.
On Coals .....at 1 % Net per Annum.
On Petroleum in licensed Godowns .....at 1½ % Net per Annum
On First-class Chinese Tenements .....at 2 % Net per Annum
On Second-class Chinese Tenements .....at 2½ % Net per Annum.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., Agents for Phœnix Fire Office.

Hongkong, 5th August, 1881. [13

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE to the extent of $60,000 on any one

FIRST-CLASS RISK.

RATES on FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS REDUCED to ½ PER CENT. NETT PER ANNUM FROM THIS DATE.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

Hongkong, 9th May, 1881. [15

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $65,000, on first class risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1876. [9

CALEDONIAN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1805.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to issue Policies of Insurance against Fire on the usual terms.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, January, 1882. [997

THE LONDON ASSURANCE

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST. A.D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, 26th July, 1872. [10

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents of the above Company, are authorized to INSURE against FIRE at Current Rates.

GILMAN & Co.

Hongkong, 1st January 1882. [1

NOTICE.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS on FIRST-CLASS GODOWNS at ½ per Cent. Nett premium per Annum.

NORTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1881. [16

WINTER TIME TABLE.

THE KOWLOON FERRY.

STEAM-LAUNCH "MORNING STAR"

Runs Daily as a Ferry Boat between PEDDAR'S WHARF and TSIM-TSA-TSUI at the following hours:—This Time Table will take effect from the 21st October, 1886.

WEEK DAYS. Leaves Kowloon	Leaves Hongkong	SUNDAYS. Leaves Kowloon	Leaves Hongkong
6.00 A.M.	7.00 A.M.	6.00 A.M.	7.00 A.M.
8.00 "	8.25 "	7.30 "	8.00 "
8.50 "	9.15 "	9.00 "	10.15 "
9.40 "	*10.20 "	10.30 "	10.45 "
*10.00 "	10.55 "	11.00 "	12.00 NOON
11.15 "	12.05 P.M.	12.25 P.M.	1.15 P.M.
12.45 P.M.	1.00 "	1.25 "	1.55 "
1.25 "	1.55 "	2.25 "	2.55 "
2.20 "	2.55 "	3.25 "	3.55 "
3.25 "	3.55 "	4.10 "	4.25 "
4.10 "	4.25 "	4.50 "	5.10 "
4.50 "	5.10 "	5.25 "	5.40 "
5.25 "	5.40 "	5.55 "	6.15 "
5.55 "	6.15 "	6.30 "	6.45 "
6.30 "	6.45 "	7.00 "	
7.00 "			

*There will be no Launch on Monday and Friday, on account of coaling.

The above Time Table will be strictly adhered to, except under unavoidable circumstances. In case of stress of weather, due notice will be given of any stoppages. [83

TO BE LET.

TO LET.

A LARGE GODOWN on Praya Central, No. 23. Immediate Possession can be had. Apply to

DORABJEE & HING KEE, VICTORIA HOTEL.

Hongkong, 17th November, 1886. [2152

TO BE LET.

Possession on the 1st January, 1887.

THE PREMISES now occupied by Messrs. MELCHERS & Co. on the Praya and Pedder Street. The First and Second Floors will be let in Flats, Single Rooms, or in suits as Offices.

The GROUND FLOOR which has hitherto been occupied by Messrs. BLACKHEAD & Co. as a STORE, will also be let complete, or subdivided to meet the requirements.

All can be taken for a year or on Lease.

For Further Particulars, apply to

W. KERFOOT HUGHES, Pedder's Street.

Hongkong, 17th September, 1886. [1793

TO LET.

ROOMS in CLUB CHAMBERS.

Apply to

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [39

TO BE LET.

IN THE NEW PREMISES, BANK BUILDINGS, immediately opposite the HONGKONG HOTEL'S Main Entrance. One Handsome Plate-Glass Shop Frontage 40 feet.

GODOWNS at WEST POINT—Large and Small.

COAL STORAGE.

Apply to SHARP & Co.

1770]

TO LET.

ROOMS IN "COLLEGE CHAMBERS."

No. 12, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
No. 16, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.

Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, 30th July, 1886. [39

TO LET.

From the 1st September next,

THE COMMODIOUS PREMISES known as the P. & O. OLD OFFICES lately in the occupation of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

For Further Particulars apply to the Undersigned.

E. L. WOODIN, Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 23rd August, 1886. [1631

TO BE LET.

A GODOWN on PRAYA EAST, Marine Lot 113.

Apply to LINSTEAD & DAVIS.

Hongkong, 3rd November, 1886. [2072

TO BE LET.

THE DETACHED BUNGALOW in Bonham Road known as "RHEDA."

Apply to LINSTEAD & DAVIS.

Hongkong, 5th October, 1886. [1893

TO BE LET.

Possession on the 15th December, 1886.

THE SECOND FLOOR of the Premises occupied by CARLOWITZ & Co., Ice House Lane, either as an entire Flat or in Single Rooms as may be required.

For Further Particulars, apply to CARLOWITZ & Co.

Hongkong, 1st November, 1886. [2047

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEN, PORT SAID, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, AND MARSEILLES.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to all MEDITERRANEAN and LEVANTINE PORTS, ODESSA, and ALEXANDRIA, and also to NEW YORK and BUENOS AYRES (MONTEVIDEO).

THE Company's Steamship

"BORMIDA,"

will be despatched as above TO-DAY, the 18th instant, at THREE P.M.

To be followed by the "D. BALDUINO" on or about the 3rd December.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation for Passengers and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

For Further Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply to

CARLOWITZ & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1886. [1157

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, and FOOCHOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"THALES,"

Captain Goddard, will be despatched for the above Ports TO-MORROW, the 19th inst., at DAYLIGHT.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1886. [2145

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"BELLEROPHON,"

Captain Guthrie, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 20th November.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Hongkong, 13th November, 1886. [1999

FOR HAIPHONG (DIRECT).

THE Steamship

"MARIE,"

Captain Hohlmann, will be despatched for the above Port on SUNDAY, the 21st instant, at DAYLIGHT.

For Freight or Passage, apply to A. R. MARTY.

Hongkong, 17th November, 1886. [2159

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE, AND ADELAIDE.

(Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)

THE Steamship

"CATTERTHUN,"

Captain Darke, will be despatched for the above Ports on MONDAY, the 22nd instant, at FOUR P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 10th November, 1886. [2110

FOR SANDAKAN.

THE German Bark

"F. H. DREWS,"

Captain Rothbert, will be despatched as above on or about the 22nd inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 17th November, 1886. [2157

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA VIA NAGASAKI AND KOBE.

(Passing through the INLAND SEA).

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to VLADIVOSTOCK AND CHEMULPO.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"TEHERAN,"

will leave for the above place on FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at DAYLIGHT.

E. L. WOODIN, Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 13th November, 1886.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN.	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON, &c., VIA SUEZ CANAL	Cathay (str.)	E. Ashdown	.....	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 23rd inst., at 4 P.M.
LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL	Glenearn (str.)	Quartly	Hongkong	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	On or about 23rd inst.
LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL	Ballerophon (str.)	Guthrie	Hongkong	Butterfield & Swire	On 20th inst.
LONDON AND HAMBURG	Papa	Tonne	Hongkong	Carlowitz & Co.	Quick despatch.
LONDON AND HAMBURG	Columbus	Sauermilch	.....	Carlowitz & Co.	Quick despatch.
LONDON	Francis B. Fay	C. E. Pettegrove	Hongkong	Melchers & Co.	Quick despatch.
BREMEN, & PORT of CALL	Braunschweig (str.)	Stormer	.....	Melchers & Co.	On 29th inst., at Noon.
HAMBURG DIRECT	Livingstone	Steffens	Hongkong	Carlowitz & Co.	Quick despatch.
HAVRE AND LONDON	Naupactus	Sanders	Hongkong	Carlowitz & Co.	Quick despatch.
HAVRE AND LONDON	Theodor Ruger	Meyer	Hongkong	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Quick despatch.
MARSEILLES VIA SAIGON, &c.	Saghalien (str.)	Homery	.....	Messageries Maritimes	On 30th inst., at Noon.
MARSEILLES VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	Bormida (str.)	.....	Hongkong	Carlowitz & Co.	To-day, at 3 P.M.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA Y'HAMA	Belgic (str.)	.....	Hongkong	O. & O. S. S. Co.	On 2nd Dec., at 3 P.M.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA Y'HAMA	City of New York (str.)	.....	Hongkong	P. M. S. S. Co.	On 23rd Nov., at 3 P.M.
NEW YORK	Grandee	Evans	Hongkong	Carlowitz & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	George Curtis	Sproul	Hongkong	Siemssen & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Panobscot	O. G. Eater	Hongkong	Pustau & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Antioch	Hemingway	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Fred. P. Litchfield	Young	Hongkong	Siemssen & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL	Kaut (str.)	W. H. Mitchell	Hongkong	Adamson, Bell & Co.	On or about 28th inst.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, &c.	Catterthun (str.)	Darke	.....	Russell & Co.	On 22nd inst., at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY AND MELBURNE	Roehampton (str.)	Sanderson	Hongkong	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	On 27th inst., at 4 P.M.
SANDAKAN	F. H. Drews	Rothbart	Hongkong	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	On or about 22nd inst.
YOKOHAMA VIA NAGASAKI, &c.	Teheran (str.)	.....	Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 26th inst., Daylight
YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO	Benledi (str.)	Riddoch	Hongkong	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	On or about 24th inst.
SINGAPORE AND LONDON	Benarty (str.)	Le Boutillier	Hongkong	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	On or about 25th inst.
SHANGHAI VIA AMOY	Orestes (str.)	Hutchison	Hongkong	Butterfield & Swire	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	Hydaspes	.....	.....	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW	Canton (str.)	Brenner	Hongkong	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	To-morrow, at 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI	Marcia (str.)	A. McIntosh	Hongkong	Siemssen & Co.	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.
HAIPHONG	Marie (str.)	Hohlmann	Hongkong	A. R. Marty	On 21st inst., Daylight
SWATOW, AMOY, & FOOCHOW	Thales (str.)	Goddard	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	To-morrow, Daylight
AMOY	Borneo (str.)	Wilkens	Hongkong	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	To-morrow, at 4 P.M.

S

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"GLENEARN,"

Captain Quartly, will be despatched as above on or about the 23rd instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, 8th November, 1886. [2099

THE "BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR SINGAPORE AND LONDON.

THE British Steamer

"BENARTY,"

Captain Le Boutillier, will be despatched as above on or about the 25th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Agents

Hongkong, 17th November, 1886. [2156

THE "GIBB" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo for ADELAIDE, TASMANIA, & NEW ZEALAND, &c.

THE British Steamer

"ROEHAMPTON,"

Captain Sanderson, with part Cargo from JAPAN, will be despatched as above on the 27th instant, at FOUR P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., Managers.

Hongkong, 17th November, 1886. [2158

FOR NEW YORK VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamship

"KENT,"

W. H. Mitchell, Commander, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about the 28th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to ADAMSON, BELL & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 17th November, 1886. [2155

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"HYDASPES,"

will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival with the Outward English Mails.

E. L. WOODIN, Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 13th November, 1886.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE; VIA THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING STEAMERS.

THE Steamship "BELGIC" will be despatched for San Francisco, *viâ* Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 2nd December, at THREE P.M.

Connection being made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.

All PARCEL PACKAGES should be marked to address in full, and some will be received at the Company's Office until FIVE P.M. the day previous to sailing.

EXPRESS PASSAGES.—Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (*or vice versa*) within six months, will be allowed a discount of 20 % from Return Fare; if re-embarking within one year, an allowance of 10 % will be made from Return Fare. Pre-paid Return Passage Orders, available for one year, will be issued at a Discount of 25 % from Return Fare. *These allowances do not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.*

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Ports beyond San Francisco should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN, Agent.

Hongkong, 15th November, 1886.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

THE American barque

"FRANCIS B. FAY,"

C. E. Pettegrove, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to MELCHERS & Co.

Hongkong, 15th November, 1886. [2134

FOR HAMBURG DIRECT.

(WITH OPTION OF CALLING AT HAVRE.)

THE 3/3 L H German Bark

"LIVINGSTONE,"

Steffens, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to CARLOWITZ & Co.

Hongkong, 14th October, 1886. [194

FOR LONDON AND HAMBURG.

THE 3/3 L H German Ship

"COLUMBUS,"

Sauermilch, Master, shortly expected here will load for the above Ports, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to CARLOWITZ & Co.

Hongkong, 15th November, 1886. [2135

FOR LONDON AND HAMBURG.

THE 3/3 L H German Bark

"PAPA,"

Henne, Master, will load for the above Ports and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to CARLOWITZ & Co.

Hongkong, 11th October, 1886 [1930

FOR HAVRE AND LONDON.

THE 3/3 L H German Ship

"THEODOR RUGER,"

Meyer, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Hongkong, 30th October, 1886. [2039

FOR HAVRE AND LONDON.

THE 3/3 L H British Ship

"NAUPACTUS,"

Sanders, Master, will load for the above Ports and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to CARLOWITZ & Co.

Hongkong, 10th September, 1886. [1758

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer "CITY OF NEW YORK," will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 23rd November, at THREE P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

RETURN PASSAGES.—Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (*or vice versa*) within six months, will be allowed a discount of 20 % from Return Fare; if re-embarking within one year, an allowance of 10 % will be made from Return Fare. Pre-paid Return Passage Orders, available for one year, will be issued at a Discount of 25 % from Return Fare. *These allowances do not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.*

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to Ports beyond San Francisco should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN, Agent.

Hongkong, 3rd November, 1886.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, BRINDISI TRIESTE, VENICE, PLYMOUTH, AND LONDON;

ALSO, BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF PORTS, MARSEILLES, TRIESTE, HAMBURG, NEW YORK, AND BOSTON.

SPECIE ONLY LANDED AT PLYMOUTH.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "CATHAY," Captain E. Ashdown, with Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for LONDON *viâ* BOMBAY and SUEZ CANAL on TUESDAY, the 23rd November, at FOUR P.M.

Cargo will be received on board until TEN A.M. Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office until TEN A.M., on the day of sailing.

Silk and Valuables for Europe will be transhipped at Colombo; Tea and General Cargo for London will be conveyed viâ Bombay without transhipment, arriving one week later than by the ordinary direct route viâ Colombo.

For further particulars regarding FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to P. & O. PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Office, Hongkong.

The Contents and Value of Packages are required to be declared prior to shipment.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

N.B.—This Steamer takes Passengers and Cargo for Marseilles.

E. L. WOODIN, Acting Superintendent.

Hongkong, 13th November, 1886.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

NOTICE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, TRIESTE, BRINDISI, ANTWERP, BREMEN, AND HAMBURG. PORTS IN THE LEVANTE, BLACK SEA AND BALTIC PORTS;

ALSO, LONDON, NEW YORK, BOSTON, BALTIMORE, NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

THE COMPANY'S STEAMERS WILL CALL AT SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

N.B.—CARGO CAN BE TAKEN ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR THE PRINCIPAL PLACES IN RUSSIA.

ON MONDAY, the 25th day of November, 1886, at NOON, the Company's Steamship "BRAUNSCHWEIG," Captain Störmer, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO will leave this Port as above.

Shipping Orders will be granted till NOON, Cargo will be received on Board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M., on the 23rd of November, 1886. (Parcels are not to be sent on Board; they must be left at the Agency's Office). Contents and Value of Packages are required.

The Steamer has splendid Accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewardess. Linen can be washed on Board.

For Further Particulars, apply to MELCHERS & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 17th November, 1886. [1495

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A I American Bark

"FRED. P. LITCHFIELD,"

Captain Young, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to SIEMSSEN & Co.

Hongkong, 12th November, 1886. [2127

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L H American Ship

"GRANDEE,"

Evans, Master, will load for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to CARLOWITZ & Co.

Hongkong, 15th October, 1886. [1352

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L H American Ship

"GEORGE CURTIS,"

Captain Sproul, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to SIEMSSEN & Co.

Hongkong, 23th August, 1886. [1662

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L L L American Bark

"PENOBSCOT,"

O. G. Eater, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to PUSTAU & Co.

Hongkong, 22nd September, 1886. [1823

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L H American Bark

"ANTIOCH,"

Hemingway, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, 12th October, 1886. [1935

MAILS EXPECTED

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The P. & O. steamer *Hydaspes*, with the English mail of the 15th October, left Singapore at 8 a.m. on the 12th, and is due here on the morning of the 18th inst.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. steamer *City of Peking*, with the American mail of the 30th October, has left San Francisco, and is due here on or about the 27th inst.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

The Glen Line steamer *Glenedgles* left Singapore on the 12th, and is due here on the 18th inst.

The Ben Line steamer *Benledi* left Singapore on the afternoon of the 16th, and is due here on or about the 22nd instant.

The Union Line steamer *Parthia* left Singapore on the 16th, and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 22nd instant.

The E. & A. steamer *Guthrie* left Port Darwin on the 14th, and may be looked for here on or about the 24th instant.

POST-OFFICE NOTICES.

LOCAL DELIVERY—No delivery is attempted on board Ship, at the Peak, Kowloon, Aberdeen, &c., nor at any private house (even though named in the address) when there is a place of business nearer, at which delivery can be effected.

The Posts' Guide for 1886, revised to date will be found in the *Daily Press* Directory, p. 385 large edition, p. 701 small edition. This is the only authorised complete Summary of Postal information published in Hongkong.

☞ The authorised List of Mails issued in connection with this paper is the one published twice each day in our Extra, which is always corrected to a much later hour than that given below.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE.

For Straits, Colombo, and Bombay.—Per *Bormida*, to-day, the 18th inst., at 2.30 P.M.

For Saigon.—Per *Killarney*, to-day, the 18th inst., at 4.30 P.M.

For Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow.—Per *Thales*, to-day, the 18th inst., at 5.00 P.M.

For Shanghai.—Per *Canton*, to-morrow, the 19th inst., at 3.30 P.M.

For Amoy.—Per *Borneo*, to-morrow, the 19th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

For Shanghai.—Per *Marcia*, to-morrow, the 19th instant, at 3.30 P.M.

For Nagasaki, Kobe, and Yokohama.—Per *Teheran*, on Thursday, the 25th inst., at 5.00 P.M.

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.

The United States Mail Packet *City of New York* will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, the United States, Canada, Honolulu, Peru, &c., which will be closed as follows:—

2.15 P.M., Registry ceases.
2.30 P.M., Post Office closes, but Correspondence may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 10 cents extra Postage until the time of departure.

The Post Office declines all responsibility for Unregistered Letters containing Jewellery, &c., and, where Registration has been neglected, will make no enquiries into alleged losses of such letters.

MAILS BY THE GERMAN PACKET.

The German Contract Packet *Braunschweig* will be despatched on MONDAY, the 29th inst., with Mails for the United Kingdom, Europe and countries beyond, *viâ Brindisi*; to the Straits Settlements, Batavia, Burmah, Ceylon, India, Aden, Egypt, Malta, Gibraltar, &c., &c.

The hours observed in closing the Mails, &c., will be the same as in the case of the French Packet.

Correspondence should be marked *Per German Mail*, or with the name of the Packet.

The Post Office declines all responsibility for Unregistered Letters containing Bank Notes, Coins, or Jewellery, and, where Registration has been neglected, will make no enquiries into alleged losses of such letters.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.

The French Contract Packet *Saghalien* will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 30th instant, with Mails for the United Kingdom, Europe, and places beyond, *viâ Naples*; to Saigon, Straits Settlements, Batavia, Burmah, Ceylon, the Australasian Colonies, Pondichéry, Madras, Calcutta, Aden, Mauritius, Egypt, Malta, and Gibraltar.

The usual hours will be observed in closing the Mails, &c.

HOURS FOR CLOSING THE CONTRACT MAILS.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.

The following hours are observed in closing Mails, &c., by the British Contract Packet:—

Day of Departure.

NOON.—Money Order Office closes.
2.00 P.M.—Registry of Letters ceases. Posting of all printed matter and patterns ceases.
3.00 P.M.—Mails closed, except for Late Letters.
3.10 P.M.—Letters may be posted with late fee of 10 cents until
3.30 P.M.—when the Post Office closes entirely.
3.40 P.M.—Late Letters may be posted on board the packet with late fee of 10 cents, until time of departure.

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

NAME.	DATE.	CAPTAIN.	WHERE BUILT.	TONS.	CONSIGNEE.	
HONGKONG.						
STEAMERS.						
Alwine	Oct. 30	P. Moss	Ger. str	400	Wieler & Co	
Anastasia	—	—	Brit. str	522	Russell & Co	
Amphitrite	Oct. 18	B. Geloigh	A.-H. str	2488	A.-H. Lloyd's S. N. Co	Trieste
Ashington	Nov. 1	Reynolds	Brit. str	809	Siemssen & Co	
Belgic	Nov. 1	Walker	Brit. str	4912	O. & O. S. S. Co	S. Francisco
Bermida	Nov. 10	Piazzuello	Ital. str	1439	Carlowitz & Co	Genoa
Borneo	Nov. 16	Wilkens	Dut. str	1494	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Amoy
Cairngorm	Nov. 14	Wm. Pearse	Brit. str	1166	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
City of N. York	Nov. 8	Searle	Amr. str	1512	P. M. S. S. Co	S. Francisco
Crusader	Nov. 12	Rowin	Brit. str	648	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Dafila	May 29	Jas. Mooney	Brit. str	552	Wieler & Co	
Denbighshire	Nov. 16	Cuming	Brit. str	1683	Adamson, Bell & Co	Yokohama
Halloong	Nov. 15	J. S. Roach	Brit. str	277	Douglas Lapraik & Co	Swatow
Hankow	—	Lloyd	Brit. str	2295	Butterfield & Swire	Canton
Hoham	—	C. Banning	Brit. str	1314	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	Canton
Killarney	Nov. 5	H. O'Neill	Brit. str	1060	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
Kinkiang	—	A. H. Jenning	Brit. str	1061	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	Macao
Kwang-lee	Nov. 17	Andrew	Chi. str	1508	C. M. S. N. Co	
Marie	Nov. 11	Hohlmann	Ger. str	704	Wieler & Co	
Medusa	Nov. 8	E. Perini	A.-H. str	1776	A.-H. Lloyd's S. N. Co	Trieste
Melita	Oct. 5	H. Morck	Ger. str	339	A. R. Marty	
Ningpo	Nov. 17	D'Esville	Brit. str	791	Siemssen & Co	
Norden	Oct. 29	Davidson	Dan. str	758	Siemssen & Co	
Orestes	Nov. 17	Hutchinson	Brit. str	1325	Butterfield & Swire	Shanghai
Pluteridge	July 24	Seavers	Brit. str	254	Gibb, Livingston & Co	Pakhoi
Pasig	—	—	Brit. str	284	Chi.	Canton
Pilot Fish	—	Stenson	Brit. tug	[illegible]	H. & C. Dock Co	
Power	—	J. H. Lefavour	Brit. str	[illegible]	H. C. M. Steamboat Co	Canton
Proportis	Nov. 1	G. Housley	Brit. str	387	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Protos	Nov. 13	Sorensen	Ger. str	1063	Siemssen & Co	
Saigha	Oct. 23	Brunissen	Fr. str	470	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Thales	Nov. 16	P. D. Goddard	Brit. str	820	Douglas Lapraik & Co	Coast Ports
Wah Young	Nov. 30	Y. Witt	Brit. str	313	Shing Ho	Canton
White Cloud	—	S. W. Gogan	Brit. str	652	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	Canton
SAILING VESSELS.						
Annie	Aug. 30	Krencke	Ger. bk	421	Wieler & Co	Iloilo
Antioch	Sept. 28	Hemingway	Amr. bk	953	Russell & Co	New York
Bianto	Oct. 17	Matthews	Brit. bk	348	Order	
Batavia	Nov. 14	Nelson	Brit. bk	367	Chinese	
Betvil	Sept. 18	Houriksen	Nor. bk	580	Melchers & Co	
Breeze	Nov. 25	Robinson	Brit. yacht	24	Order	
Diamond	Nov. 9	F. Sano	Siam. bk	261	Chinese	
Edward	Oct. 27	Johnson	Amr. bk	890	Russell & Co	
Fanny Dale	Nov. 10	J. F. Soule	Amr. sh	1413	Order	
F. H. Drews	Oct. 22	Rothbart	Ger. bk	403	Gibb, Livingston & Co	Sandakan
F. P. Litchfield	Oct. 2	Bartlett	Amr. bk	1042	Siemssen & Co	New York
Francis B. Fay	Aug. 4	Pettigrove	Amr. bk	1887	Pustau & Co	New York